

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1070—Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

{STAMPED ..... SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED ..... FIVEPENCE.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,  
both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

**DIVIDEND MINES**, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Mr. Crofts is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West Basset, Treveltha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West Providence, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Ury, Mill Pool, Fort Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), East Gunns Lake, Lamerhoe, Vale of Towy, Tamar Consols, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Wheal Russell, Spearne Consols, Collacombe, St. Austell Consols, Wh. Emma (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,** is a BUYER of Sheba, Rosewarne, East Rose, North Frances, Bryntall, Swanpool, Zion, Tremayne, Botallack, Treveltha, Alfred Consols, &c.  
Feb. 23, 1856.

**MR. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,**  
OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING  
SHARES. SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED IN BANK, RAILWAY, AND  
INSURANCE SECURITIES.

**FOR SALE, amongst other STOCK:—**  
1 Basset ..... Last dividend, £22 10 0 bi-monthly.  
1 Rosewarne ..... " " 4 0 bi-monthly.  
1 Botallack ..... " " 5 0 bi-monthly.  
1 Buller ..... " " 20 0 bi-monthly.  
1 United Mine, 1 Clifford, 1 South Tamar, 10 Kitty (Lelant).  
Also, NON-DIVIDEND:—1 Granby, 100 East Wrey, 300 West Sortridge, 50 Vale of Towy, 100 South Condurrow, &c.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—Mr. PETER WATSON has  
REMOVED from 37, Old Broad Street to 57, THREADNEEDLE STREET,  
close to the Stock Exchange.

**DIVIDEND MINES**, well selected, are the BEST of any known  
INVESTMENT, and which are now paying from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum  
(in dividends every two or three months). NON-DIVIDEND MINES require a judi-  
cious selection also, and careful discrimination; this particular stock frequently  
advances FIVE PERCENT. per cent. and upwards.

Mr. PETER WATSON, SHARE DEALER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENT, from the 11 years' experience he has had in every department of mining,  
and in the management of mines, and an extensive connection with mine agents and  
others in Cornwall and Devon, enables him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic  
value. Mr. Peter Watson, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a  
list of prices when required.  
57, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 22, 1856.

**Messrs. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,**  
MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are  
DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE,  
and in all PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously infor-  
mation relating to such properties, which Mr. Burgan, from his practical knowledge,  
extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply.  
They also TRANSACT BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular  
charges, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES and OTHER SHARES.

**Messrs. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,**  
have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 60, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY,  
for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—  
Gawton United, 50 East Cefn Brynno.  
100 Lady Bertha, 50 West Challacombe.  
Carew United, Pennance Consols.  
50 Catherine and Jane Consols, 2 Wendron Consols.  
Dryingwin, Swanpool.  
Kilneydot and Bachelidon, 12 Christopher Consols.  
Great Sheba Consols, 1 United Mine.  
50 East Halamanning.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE of 19, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,**  
has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Alfred Consols, £17;  
Bedford United, £10½; Buller and Basset United, £3; Boringdon Consols, 12s. 6d.;  
Cliff and Wentworth, £19½; Caradon Consols, £4½; East Alfred, 6s. 3d.; Fort  
Bowen, 3s. 6d.; Gawton United, £1; Great Alfred, £3½; Great Sheba, £8; Hawk-  
moor, 10s.; Ivybridge, £1½; Lady Bertha, £1½; Ludcott, £1½; Molland, 1s. 9d.;  
Marke Valley, £5½; Boringdon, 1s. 9d.; Sortridge and Beddow, 5s.; Sortridge  
Consols, £4; Tees Side, 10s.; Tincroft, £3½; Tamar Consols, £3½; Treveltha, £2½;  
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2½; West Frances, £30; Wheal Lion, £1½; West  
Langford, 4s. 6d.; Wheal Ury, £2½; Wheal Arthur, £2½; Wheal Edward, £2½; Wh.  
Largod, 5s.; Wh. Buller, £200; Wh. Russell, £1½; Wh. Emma, £18; Tyne Head, £2½.  
Mining Shares of every description bought and sold on commission.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—Mr. GEORGE SPATLEY begs to  
inform his friends that he has REMOVED from Winchester-buildings to  
15, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

**GEORGE SPATLEY has FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than**  
hitherto offered:—

10 Great Alfred.	100 West Collacombe.	2 Rosewarne.
30 West Grenville.	50 La. ly Bertha.	10 West Stray Park.
100 Carnarvon.	50 Buller and Basset.	20 Tavy.
20 South Buller.	5 West Alfred.	2 West Frances.
25 Pendron.	10 Kitty (Lelant).	100 South Crenver.
2 East Wheal Rose.	20 Treveltha.	100 East Wheal Wrey.
10 Helling Well.	10 Great Wheal Fortune.	20 Cliff and Wentworth.
10 East Margaret.	2 Cargill.	100 Cliff and Wentworth.
1 Botallack.	5 Wheal Wrey.	100 Vale of Towy.
5 Gilmar.	10 East Buller.	100 North Basset.
10 North Frances.	10 Hington.	2 Wheal Treveltha.
50 Pen-an-drea.	5 Wheal Ury.	2 Tincroft.
2 East Basset.	20 Sortridge Consols.	5 Providence Mines.
1 Rosean.	1 West Providence.	10 Stray Park.
20 Grenville.	1 North Caradon.	10 South Tamar.
10 Welsh Potosi.	16 Alfred Consols.	10 Great Wheal Vor.
5 Carew United.	20 South Condurrow.	
	50 Wheal Russell.	500 Fort Bowen.
	10 Spearne Consols.	10 Marke Valley.
	200 San Fernando.	

**WANTED.**—  
1 East Pool.  
2 Wheal Margaret.  
Full particulars, with prices, may be obtained personally, or by letter,  
35, Old Broad-street, London.

**MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT,**  
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, DEALS in all DIVIDEND and  
PROGRESSIVE MINES, both ENGLISH and FOREIGN; and has SHARES FOR  
SALE in the following MINES, at the undermentioned (net cash) prices:

Alfred Consols, £16½.	Great Alfred, £3½.	S. Bull, & W. Penryn, £1½.
Bryntall, £2½.	Hington Down, £7½.	Treveltha, £3½.
Botallack, £20.	Hawkmoor, 10s.	Tavy Consols, 15s.
Bolling Well, £15.	Lewis, £1½.	Trenow Consols, 17s.
Bedford United, £10½.	Lady Bertha, 22s.	Tamar Consols, £3½.
Bell and Lanarth, £2½.	Lydford Consols, 5s.	Tincroft, £3½.
Brynford Hall, £35.	Mill Pool, £5½.	Treveltha, £2½.
Bull & Rose Unit, £2 14s.	Molland, 1s. 6d.	Treveltha, £2½.
Carnarvon, £4½.	North Robert, £20.	Treveltha, £2½.
Cliff and Wentw., £19½.	North Basset, £4½.	Treveltha, £2½.
Carvannall, £10.	Nantes and Penr., £1 4s.	Treveltha, £2½.
Cefn Cwm Brynno, £90.	North Buller, £1½.	Treveltha, £2½.
Cervath United, £5½.	North Rosewarne, £10½.	Treveltha, £2½.
Devon Barras, £3.	North Frances, £10½.	Treveltha, £2½.
Devon Wh. Buller, £2 15s.	North Towy, 5s.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Garra, £2.	North Ury, 24s.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Gunns Lake, £4 15s.	North Wh. Treveltha, 28s.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal Wrey, 6s. 3d.	Okel Tor, £1½.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal Vor, 10s. 6d.	Par Consols, £19½.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £24½.	Pen-an-drea, £2½.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal Rose, £70.	Rosewarne United, £12½.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Buller, £25½.	Rosewarne Consols, 25s.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	Rorington, 1s. 3d.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	Sortridge Consols, £4.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	Sortridge and Bedford, 5s.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	South Tamar, 26s.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	South Providence, £3½.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	South Garra, £12½.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	South Carn Brea, £2½.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	St. Day United, £1 17s.	Treveltha, £2½.
East Wheal, £14½.	South Frances, £37s.	Treveltha, £2½.

**WANTED, or any part of:—**  
10 Wh. Tremayne, £5½.  
20 Swanpool, £2.

P.S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention  
the number of shares they require.

N.B. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state  
price, price wanted, and time allowed for the sale.

**GEORGE MOORE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE**  
STREET, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

Although GEORGE MOORE has discontinued, for the present, attaching prices to  
shares which he has for sale, yet he is prepared to deliver them at LOWEST PRICES  
than elsewhere advertised; and any principal of undoubted respectability can have  
shares registered previous to payment. And in any transaction in which GEORGE  
MOORE is the buyer, he will give cash on receipt of transfer.

For the convenience of any principal who may be unacquainted with the daily fluc-  
tuation of mining shares, GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL in the Mining Exchange  
for 2½ per cent. commission, and will give the buyer or seller's name in the contract.  
GEORGE MOORE can confidently recommend a few mines for an advance of price  
during the present year.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-**  
BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN  
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY  
SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FO-  
REIGN MINING SHARES.

**Messrs. POWELL and COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING**  
SHARES, No. 4, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET,  
LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVI-  
DEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Feb. 23, 1856.

**MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET,** has  
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-  
GRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation,  
various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-  
lar dividends.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—Mr. J. A. JOSEPH has REMOVED  
from 3, Winchester-buildings to 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

**MR. R. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER,**  
3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, THERMOMORTON STREET, LONDON.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRI-  
TISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

**MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,**  
4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

**MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,**  
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

**MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL**  
COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

**MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER,**  
AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKARD, CORNWALL.

**MR. R. W. JENKIN, GENERAL ASSAYER,**  
CALLINGTON.

**MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND**  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES,  
FORE STREET, REDRUTH.  
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

**MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
1, QUIET STREET, BATH.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.  
WANTED.—West Polberr, Bryntall, Alfred Consols, Rosean, Wheal Zion, and  
Granby and St. Aubyn.

**MINING OFFICERS, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.**—  
Mr. THOMAS TREWECKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public  
generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-  
DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the  
interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their  
patronage. Mr. Trewecke flatters himself that being in daily communication with  
the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience  
in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what  
mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Feb. 23, 1856.

**THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF**  
CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

**MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,**  
76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,**  
REPORT, and SURVEY MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENG-  
LAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management  
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

**MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT AND DEALER IN**  
BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVI-  
DEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such  
as will lead to early dividends. Gratiatous advice given on personal application, or  
by letter.

W. MICHELL, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and  
Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING  
or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.  
W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes  
periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends  
than any other commission agent in London.  
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 23, 1856.

**MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,**  
LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH  
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

**MINE SHARES FOR SALE.**—10 Alfred Consols, £15; 10 Bedford,  
£10; 2 Botallack, £22½; 4 Comfort, £5½; 1 Condurrow, £140; 1 Devon  
Consols, £400; 2 Dolcoath, £125; 10 East Wheal Margaret, £11½; 2 Fowey Consols,  
£23; 2 Gonnemena, £27½; 150 Great Vor, £4½; 10 Marke Valley, £4½; 100 Nether  
Heath, 25s.; 1 North Pool, £150; 1 North Rosecar, £100; 5 North Basset, £42½;  
5 Par Consols, £20; 3 Rosewarne, £130; 20 Sortridge Consols, £3½; 2 South Caradon,  
£305; 1 South Crinins, £315; 1 South Tigue, £150; 1 South Wheal Frances,  
£270; 1 Tamar Consols, £3½; 10 Tincroft, £5½; 1 Treveltha, £200; United Mines,  
£225; 10 Vale of Towy, 7s. 6d.; West Basset, £30; West Caradon, £135; West Dam-  
sel, £75; West Providence, £15; West Wheal Seton, £325; Wheal Basset, £400;  
Wheal Buller, £375; 5 Wheal Charlotte, £7½; Wheal Clifford, £450; 10 Wh. Kitty  
(Lelant), £10½; 1 Wheal Margaret, £130; 9 Wheal Mary Ann, £20; 2 Wh. Reeth,  
£16; 1 Wheal Seton, £210; 2 Wheal Treveltha, £27½; 5 Lelant Consols, £5½; 5  
Wheal Treveltha, £5; 10 Wheal Wrey, £11; 5 Bolling Well, £15½; 10 Bryntall,  
£7½; 50 Buller and Basset, £2½; 100 Carnarvon, 5s.; 10 Carvannall, £10; 5 Cliff  
and Wentworth, £16; 5 East Basset, £47½; 10 East Buller, £2½; 5 East Tigue,  
£25; 2 East Wheal Rose, £27½; 1 Granby and St. Aubyn, £127½; 20 Great Dow-  
gas, £3½; 100 Great Hexas, 4s.; 10 Great Wheal Alfred, £4½; 10 Ivybridge, £1½;  
200 Molland, 1s. 6d.; 10 North Buller, £6½; 100 Old Treveltha, 2s.; 100 Pennance  
Consols, 7s. 6d.; 1 South Garra, £117½; 20 South Crenver, 25s.; 100 West Sortridge,  
4s. 6d.; 50 Great Sortridge, 5s.; 50 Severn, 25s.; 30 Wheal Surprise, 5s.; 5 Wheal  
Ludcott, 35s.; 1 or 2 Great Cambrian Gold, £112½.

Mr. LELEAN has also FOR SALE a valuable CHINA CLAY SETT, adjoining the  
Carriage Clay Works, in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, for £100 net cash. This  
is considered a great bargain.

WANTED, the following, or any part of them:—50 Swanpool, £35; 50 West Par,  
5s.; 100 Lydford, 2s.; 100 South Cuddra, 10s.

Mr. LELEAN particularly desires that the number and price of shares may be in-  
serted in the orders for the purchase and sale; and that such orders are sent on  
Thursday, to ensure their insertion in his list the Saturday following.

Mr. LELEAN, Mine Share Dealer.  
4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 23, 1856.

**MINING INVESTMENT, &c.**—The large amount of capital  
invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase  
of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being  
in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have  
the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon,  
Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the  
capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful se-  
lection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others  
of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a last-  
ing and dividend property.

Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respect-  
fully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtain-  
ing any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECU-  
RITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.

Office Hours from Ten till Five.

**FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE,**  
AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.

**VALUABLE DIVIDEND AND OTHER MINING SHARES FOR SALE.**

1 Wheal Buller, paying £20 dividend bi-monthly.  
1 South Frances, paying £10 dividend bi-monthly.  
1 Wheal Basset, paying £12 10s. dividend bi-monthly.  
1 West Seton, paying £6 dividend bi-monthly.  
1 Wheal Seton, paying £4 dividend bi-monthly.  
1 Rosewarne, paying £4 dividend bi-monthly.  
2 United Mines, paying £2 dividend bi-monthly.

1 Cefn Brynno.  
25 East Tamar.  
4 Lelant Consols.  
3 Great On-ow Consols.  
5 Trenwith.  
3 South Crenver.  
100 Penquance.  
3 Mary Ann.  
5 Treveltha.  
2 Ludcott.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS** is instructed to SELL the above valuable  
SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-  
alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February inst., at One o'clock  
precisely.—Catalogues and further particulars to be had at the office of the auctioneer,  
75, Old Broad-street; and at Garraway's.

**FOR SALE, 1720 (20,000th) PARTS, OR SHARES, IN TASSAN LEAD MINE,**  
IRELAND. FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF CALL.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS** has been favoured with instructions to SELL,  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Corn-  
hill, London, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely,  
the above valuable SHARES, which he can confidently recommend to the public as a  
speculation of great promise.

Catalogues and further particulars may be had of the secretary, THOMAS HAIGH,  
Esq., Savings' Bank, Bradford, Yorkshire; or of the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street,  
London; and at Garraway's.

**COBALT AND NICKEL.**—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND  
PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GE-  
NERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER**  
WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN  
BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—  
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. PLATE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.  
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET,  
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**GREENSIDE LEAD MINE.**—WANTED, an AGENT, thoroughly  
qualified to take the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of this mine; he will  
be required to reside at Patterdale, or the neighbourhood. A liberal salary will be given.  
—Applications to be addressed to M. BRIMFORD, Esq., Penrith.

**SILVER-LEAD AND ZINC MINE.**—The ADVERTISER wishes  
some one to JOIN HIM in an UNDERTAKING to WORK a LEAD and ZINC  
MINE. There are several rich lodes cropping out at surface, and the privilege ex-  
tends over more than 200 acres, none of which have been worked. The advantages  
are great, and the capital required not large.—For particulars, enquire of JOSEPH  
FROYSSELL, Esq., Willenhall, Staffordshire.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY presents  
itself for any person willing to invest from £200 to £300 in TESTING  
and bringing into use an INVENTION relating to NAVIGATION, which could not fail  
to be generally adopted on its merits becoming known. The profits would be almost  
fabulous, whilst it is so easy of application, that no difficulty on that point is antici-  
pated.—For further information, address "J. M." care of L. F. Colas, Esq., 105,  
Chapside, London.

**TO IRONMASTERS, &c.**—WANTED, a SITUATION as ROLL  
TURNER, by a person who has had great experience in making rails and all  
kinds of bar iron at some of the principal works in South Wales.—Apply, "S. B.,"  
Mr. Benjamin White, roll turner, Downais Ironworks, Glamorganshire.

**TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.**—A GENTLEMAN, who, in  
for several years past, has been engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron  
and tin-plates, would be glad to UNDERTAKE the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of a  
CHARCOAL FORGE, and TIN WORKS.—Address, "Box 29," Post-office, New-  
port, Monmouthshire.

**THE ADVERTISER, a MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER (Age 30),**  
wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Has been nearly four years as engineer  
and general workman to the Colonial Gold Company, Rotherhithe. Is well acquainted  
with making cranking, amalgamating, and assaying apparatus. Unexceptionable  
references as to character and ability can be given.—Address, "W. S.," 132, Rother-  
hithe-street, Rotherhithe, London.

**WANTED, a PARTNER, who can command from £3000 to £5000,**  
to JOIN a PRACTICAL MAN in a SUIT of COLLIERIES, the take of which  
contains a very extensive and valuable field of coal. This will be found an unques-  
tionable opportunity for any one who possesses the requisite capital.—Address,  
"No. 3, King Coal," Post-office, Stockport.

**METALLURGIST and GENERAL ASSAYER.—A GENTLE-**  
MAN, having had many years' experience in lead and zinc smelting, and in  
the extraction of gold and silver from their ores, both by amalgamation and reduc-  
tion process, and who is competent to build the most approved furnaces required for  
this purpose, is desirous to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of such a CONCERN  
in this country, or to go abroad. Unexceptionable reference can be given. The ad-  
vertiser also speaks French, German, and Spanish fluently.—Address, "Metallurgist  
and Assayer," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**ON SALE, a QUANTITY of NEW WIRE ROPE, 1 in. diameter,**  
about 1100 yards, in two lengths; weight per fm. 7½ lbs. The above is of the  
best manufacture, and will be sold a bargain.—Address, "A. D.," Mining Journal  
office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

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East Wh. Margaret	Rosewarne	United Mines	Wheal Buller
Exmouth and Adams	South Caradon	Vale of Towy	Wheal Clifford
Great Wheal Vor	South Frances	West Basset	Wh. Kitty (Lelant)
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## LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the Euston Station, yesterday, The Marquis of Chandos in the chair.

Mr. Stewart, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last.

The noble CHAIRMAN rose and said—I do not propose, on the present occasion, to go to any length into the accounts of the company, which have now been in your hands for some short period, because there is a great deal of important business before you, requiring your attention; and because in those accounts, with the form of which you are perfectly familiar, we have presented the comparative statements, which I have given to you in detail myself on a former occasion. The result of those accounts show you shortly that we have earned during the past half-year a considerable increase of receipts, but have made a considerable diminution in the expense, compared with the preceding half-year. I pointed out to you at the half-yearly meeting, twelve months since, that there had been a sudden falling-off in the traffic, and that the directors had it under their consideration, with the view to making corresponding changes to meet that reduction; but I also pointed out to you that it was not expedient, immediately on the fall in the traffic receipts, to make reductions, because we might in a very short period again have to meet an additional receipt. The matters more immediately connected with the working have been referred to in the report laid before you by the board; and while referring to the report, I may mention that although, had we presented the report to you with the accounts at a period antecedent to this meeting, we could not have reported on two or three important subjects the actual circumstances, as they have been subsequently altered by negotiations, and other causes; on future occasions, although it may occur that the report presented to you will not contain the most recent negotiations or matters in dispute, yet that the board, thinking it may be desirable to the proprietors to have the report in their hands antecedently to the meeting, have determined that hereafter it shall be sent out, together with the accounts, to the proprietors. (Hear, hear.) Among the matters shortly referred to in the report, is the application of the company to Parliament in the present session, rendered necessary by an application some years since, for a line from Shrewsbury to Crewe, which the company were compelled, by the clauses in the Act, to complete; their measure having been curtailed in the House of Lords, in reference to the access to the station and town of Shrewsbury, which placed this company a mile or a mile and a half distant from the town or any station. This was done to compel the promoters of the bill to seek a better access to the town, which had been shadowed forth in the evidence before the Lords' committee. The application for the completion of that line has been postponed on previous occasions, in order to endeavour, by negotiation with other parties, and by a revision of the plans, to ascertain whether it could not be accomplished in a more economical manner. The result has been, that in the present session we have gone to Parliament for a considerable deviation, and for a junction with the railways at present entering Shrewsbury at a different point, and which, under all the circumstances, the engineers and the board have concurred in thinking will be the most economical and efficient mode; and being obliged to go to Parliament for this particular purpose, we have, in that bill, asked Parliament for powers to lengthen the time for the completion of one or two branch lines, including also this one of the Shrewsbury and Crewe, which we could not commence beyond the purchasing a portion of the land, until the revision of the proposed branch was determined on, and the levels ascertained; and we have asked Parliament to grant us an extension of one year only over the period we were allowed for the execution of those works, and we also asked for similar powers in connection with the Northampton and Market Harborough branch. With reference to this company, and the circumstances under which the increase of traffic has taken place on the line, it has resulted from the co-operation with most of the other companies, and with the Great Western especially, under an arrangement made some short time since for working at equal and remunerative rates with them, and I am bound to say that they have carried out that agreement in a most fair and honorable manner. (Cheers.) If there have been no doubt must occur at this time, that from the agreement, they have been immediately remedied upon attention being called to them. (Hear, hear.) I did hope, certainly, when we made that agreement that we had seen the last of most, if not all, the disputes that had taken place among the various lines competing one with another throughout the kingdom. In the present year some important agreements which had been entered into, and the effect of which had been to prevent competition and lessen expense to the companies, were about to expire, and I was in hopes that they would have been renewed, if not on the same, on fair, though varied terms. One of the most important of these agreements included that which dealt with a large portion of the traffic in the north part of the kingdom—has been renewed. A new agreement has been entered into on terms most satisfactory and advantageous. There was another agreement, known as the ten towns' agreement, between the Great Northern Railway Company, ourselves, and other companies, which expired on the 1st of January in the present year. That agreement originated from the competition established, when the Great Northern line was opened to many places to which this company and the Midland Company had been formerly the sole carriers. That competition resulted, as your board has always predicted would be the result of competition, in an agreement to divide the traffic between the companies, as defined by Mr. Gladstone. That agreement was a step in the direction of an ultimate settlement; it was made for a short period of years, expired in the commencement of this year. Negotiations have been carried on ever since, for the purpose of renewing and extending this period and basis. Those negotiations, of which, perhaps, some of you may have been aware, have been carried on with an earnest desire on all sides to arrive at an arrangement, and, at the same time, with an anxious, and I think a proper, determination not to give up that which was thought to be due to themselves; and although they have thought it favourable, and the same state of things has occurred which existed in 1851, yet I am not without hope that very shortly and speedily those negotiations may be brought to a successful issue; but in the event of their not being so, and of our not being able to agree, which, however, I trust will not be the case, this company, as we have intimated in the report, has assented to an offer of mediation, made yesterday afternoon, by the Chairman of four neighbouring companies. However, I hope from circumstances that have transpired that we shall very speedily agree, without its being necessary to avail ourselves of the offer of mediation, although they have thought it right to accept it, and intend to abide by it, in the event of our not arriving at a successful result. But, gentlemen, this allusion to the recurrence of the old state of things—I mean the competition with the Great Northern Railway Company—brings to my mind the cause of these disputes; and although I do not wish to enter at any length into the subject, yet I cannot help holding the same strong views I have always held with regard to the legislation practised in railways, and I cannot allow the present occasion to pass over without recalling to your mind the cause which has really given rise to these disputes. I allude to that free trade in railways which Parliament has at one time advocated, and at another time sought to modify. When the railways of which this company is composed were paying a large dividend, and were flourishing, every one wished to obtain a share of the large profits that were then made; many applications were made to Parliament, and I think that the legislation of Parliament from that time to this has been a continued course of hesitation and doubt. The moment that the late Sir Robert Peel gave way to the cry for free trade in railways as in other things, you had a complete flood of schemes, and I am sorry to say that you are now suffering the effects of it. Instead of encouraging the plans of those persons who had really laid out their money for the advantage of the public, Parliament questioned almost every attempt to take away from those parties the profits, on the faith of which they had invested their money, really, as it was found, for the public benefit. You must look at the causes of these disputes which have occurred, and which, I fear, will recur now and then between railway companies, and you will find them result from that system of legislation which has allowed competition between these companies and their enormous capitals, the effect of which has been to give two or three adverse routes between various towns, which has merely diluted the receipts, and has resulted, in fact, in competition among the parties, and their doing that for themselves which Parliament had intended to do for the public, obtaining by protection and advantage which judicious legislation might have afforded. The consequence of this interference on the part of Parliament has been, that the public, as well as railway companies, has had to pay for competition. I did hope that Parliament intended, some years ago, to adopt a different course. Parliament has almost confessed that it has seen the error of its ways in sanctioning free trade in railways; for in their report upon the committee of 1853 comes this paragraph:—"It follows from general reasoning, and appears to your committee to have been established in evidence, that competition fails to afford to the public the same security in respect of railway accommodation which would be afforded by the ordinary trade in the transaction of business. It had hoped that Parliament would not on that doctrine. I had hoped that the days of contests and disputes, when committees were protracted to an indefinite length of time, and at an enormous cost, were about to be terminated; but I confess that I have not seen that result. We still see new lines brought forward—sometimes by third parties, and sometimes by other parties—and fought as hotly as ever, in spite of the enormous sums which have been spent in parliamentary contests, and in spite of the public notice that these expenditures have received by the parliamentary returns made, on the motion of the honorable member for the county of Devon. But nothing has been done to simplify or render less expensive these contests, to carry out the views expressed by Mr. Edward Cardwell's committee, to check that which was said to be the result of parliamentary legislation at present, namely, that—"It is in the power of one rival company materially to affect the interest of the other; or a small number of speculators, with or without the encouragement of a rival, can injure the position of an established company, by laying out a line within their neighbourhood, and so compel them to bring forward, in self-defence, and as part of their own system, schemes, which upon a wider review of the public advantage, it is probable that Parliament would have refused to sanction. Your committee strongly recommends that in future no mere adventures shall be permitted to obtain the sanction of Parliament to bills embodying schemes which they have no intention of carrying into effect, but purpose using as a means of extorting advantages from the bona fide undertakers of railway enterprise in the district." Nothing has yet been done to give effect to the recommendations made. Nothing has yet been done to give that protection to railway property, and that accommodation to the public, which that committee has avowed competition has failed to secure. Competition having, therefore, failed to secure the advantages to the public, it has been the result of it that it has failed it that respect, but it has at the same time, I will not say ruined, but depreciated, an enormous property to a ruinous extent. (Hear, hear.) Look to other countries, where railways have been made under a system of protection and encouragement, and not under a system of free trade. There the result has been very different indeed. There lines have been better laid out, and districts really requiring accommodation have received it; but districts not requiring it have not been overwhelmed with schemes for new lines. We do not see elsewhere the force of three or four lines running parallel with each other, and dividing a traffic which any one line could carry. But the result, gentlemen, I believe rest with Parliament. When the public and the Parliament see that the community must pay for this competition, and that the additional capital required for duplicate lines must be paid by those who make use of them, or by those whose capital being employed in carrying them out necessarily becomes depreciated, then we look for some hope of protection, some release from these constantly recurring contests, and some greater prosperity to the railway interests generally. This line has, as we have endeavoured to point out to you in the report, suffered much from competition. I believe that there is traffic for all the lines; but for that traffic to be remunerative eventually, it must not be carried on by competition. We must get rid of competition. To a great extent we have got rid of it; and, I would ask, have the arrangements that we have made to prevent that competition been injurious to the public? Is it injurious to the public that one company should make an arrangement with another company by which their passengers, parcels, and goods are conveyed through booking, without change of carriage, and without any unnecessary stoppages? Is it injurious to the public interest? I believe the public are the greatest gainers by those arrangements which have been made by companies, and which have been carried out upon them for the purpose of averting competition. Of those arrangements is that which has recently expired between the London and Great Northern Company. Under that arrangement the Great Northern Railway Company state, and may state truly, that they have paid to this and the Midland Company a sum of 25,000*l.* a year. That may appear at first sight a hardship, but I

doubt whether it will be thought so when the facts and circumstances under which this payment has been made are fully stated to you. The result of the award by Mr. Gladstone was to divide the traffic into certain proportions between the Midland, the Great Northern, and the North-Western Companies; not that the companies should take certain places, but that the traffic should be divided into certain proportions, and I believe that the arbitrator arrived at a result with regard to the facts singularly accurate. The object of that agreement was to give to the public the best accommodation. I believe that that was the proper way to work that traffic. I am now speaking of a period anterior to my connection with the company; but I see no reason to think that that was a wrong policy. The result was, that instead of running duplicate passenger trains to the same points with almost empty trains, and each company thereby incurring very heavy expenditure, it was deemed better that the traffic should be carried by one company, by one set of trains with full carriages; and the result of that arrangement was, that the goods traffic, being almost equally divided, the passenger traffic was discontinued by these companies, and was left to be carried by the Great Northern Company. Therefore the Great Northern Company has carried a considerable amount of the traffic awarded under the agreement to us, because we did not incur the great and serious expense of running trains for an amount of traffic which would not have justified their employment. Had we continued to run those trains we should have earned—I believe that—25,000*l.* and even more; but we should have paid an additional expense, and the Great Northern Railway Company would not have paid much less; and therefore, though the traffic received would not have been materially varied under that agreement, the expenses would have been, I suspect, doubled, or more than doubled. Therefore, under this agreement, the result has been that the Great Northern Railway Company carried the whole of the passenger traffic, paying to us the 25,000*l.* but retaining to themselves, beyond the proportion awarded by the arbitrator, an allowance of 20 per cent. upon this 25,000*l.* for working it; the result, therefore, being that the Great Northern Railway obtained 30 per cent. upon the 25,000*l.*, which, as they were running the trains, was almost entirely, if not all, clear profit; and the 25,000*l.* which was paid to us represents merely the net amount, they having been allowed full working expenses, according to the agreement. Therefore, I do not think that there is so much hardship in the payment by their shareholders of the 25,000*l.* as might at first sight appear. There are so many matters of importance to come under your notice for your consideration to-day, that I will not now detain you longer than to remark with regret on one subject which was the cause of some discussion in the room last February—namely, the expediency or the inexpediency of a resolution of the general meeting in 1851, that only four out of the six retiring directors should offer themselves for re-election; that although the board still hold the same views which they expressed at that meeting of last year with regard to that resolution, yet in deference to the strongly expressed wish of the proprietors, and to the anxiety that they appear to have felt upon this point, and in deference also to the resolution of the committee of the shareholders appointed at the last half-yearly meeting, the board have deferred to that resolution as it continues affirmed by the general meetings they intend to abide by it. I must, with your permission, say a word before I sit down, to express my thanks to those present who attended the last half-yearly meeting, for their kind attention when I was prevented by indisposition from entering into a full explanation of our affairs. I must also state my thanks for the kind expression of their sentiments as regards myself, conveyed in the resolution which the meeting agreed to during my absence from the room. (Applause.)

Mr. BOOTH, secretary of the northern division of the line, then read the following report of the directors:—

The half-yearly statements of accounts, in the hands of the proprietors, exhibit the following results, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

	1854.	1855.	Increase.
Receipts from passengers, parcels, mails, &c.	£788,253	£808,957	£20,704
Ditto from merchandise, &c.	682,201	732,543	50,342
Total	£1,470,454	£1,541,500	£71,046
Working expenses	£566,080	£553,431	
Per centage of disbursements to receipts	38.49	35.90	

At the last meeting of the proprietors, the directors stated their belief that the measures they had in contemplation would produce a reduction in the ordinary working expenses, without impairing the efficiency of the service; and the results, as given above, showing a diminished expenditure of more than 12,000*l.* in earning an increased receipt of 1,000*l.* fully confirm their anticipations, notwithstanding that 50,000*l.* of the increased receipts is in merchandise and coal; the saving being attributable mainly to a diminution in the mileage and number of trains, and to a careful revision of the arrangements in the merchandise department. The attention of the board continues to be steadily directed to this subject.

Parliament, in passing the bill for the Crewe and Shrewsbury Railway, in the year 1853, withheld the power of entering the town of Shrewsbury and the joint station in the manner originally proposed, cutting short the line about one mile from the proposed terminus, rendering necessary, therefore, a deviation of the line, and a renewal of application to Parliament. A bill has consequently been introduced in the present session, to obtain the necessary powers, and to provide the requisite station accommodation at Shrewsbury, and also to extend for one year the time allowed by the original Act for the completion of the works on the Northampton and Market Harborough Branch; and the board have concurred in an application for similar powers in regard to the works of the Hamstead Junction Railway.

Considerable progress has been made in purchasing the land required for the above lines; but little expenditure has yet taken place upon the works, which the directors have postponed, pending the application to Parliament for extension of time. The works on the short branch from Watford to St. Alban's, which are estimated to cost 60,000*l.*, it is intended to complete without delay.

In the report of Feb. 23, 1855, it was intimated that the board had conditionally arranged to take a pecuniary interest in the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway, and subsequently to work the line. The agreement will be submitted to the special meeting, and the directors recommend that the necessary sanction be given to hold capital in that undertaking to an extent not exceeding 85,000*l.*

There will also be submitted to the special meeting the agreement made jointly with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, and North-Eastern Companies, for leasing the Rochdale Canal. The proportion of liability to be born by this company is very small, while the advantages of the arrangement will be considerable. The directors, therefore, recommend the measure for adoption.

As stated at the last meeting, your directors responded to the invitation of the North Staffordshire board, by appointing a committee to consider the relations of the two companies, with all necessary powers on that behalf; but no meeting has taken place. The Chairman of that company having, as his first step, placed the matter in the hands of the solicitor, and legal proceedings having been instituted, your directors are precluded, for the present, from further reference to the subject.

The North Staffordshire Company have given notice of application to Parliament for the following measures affecting the interest of this company:—A bill for amalgamation with the London and North-Western Company; a bill for a line from Sandbach to Warrington; a bill for a line from Moor to Warrington; a bill for a line from Garston to Liverpool; a bill for amalgamation with the St. Helens and Warrington and Stockport Companies; a bill for a line from Colwich to Wolverhampton. The bill for the amalgamation with this company has been withdrawn; but it will be the duty of your directors to oppose the progress of the remaining measures.

The board regret the recurrence of a contest between this company, the Midland, and the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Companies, and the Great Northern Company, which they have done all in their power to avoid. They still hope this difference may be speedily terminated, by the Great Northern directors accepting an offer of mediation made by the Chairman of four neighbouring companies, and which has been accepted by the directors of the Midland, and those of the Midland, and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Companies.

The estimates for further outlay are comprised in the annexed tabular statement, amounting to 19,432*l.* for which the directors request the necessary sanction.

The report of the committee of proprietors appointed on the 15th August last has been some days in the hands of the shareholders.

The reduction in the dividends of this company from 10 per cent. in 1846 to 5 per cent. in 1855, is attributed by the committee to four principal causes—viz.: 1. Parliamentary expenses; 2. Branches; 3. Great cost of works; 4. Competition. The following are the particulars of the expenditure on each separate head:—

1. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES.—For more than ten years past, the London and North-Western Railway has been the object of almost incessant attack in Parliament. Had no resistance been offered, it might justly have been said that the interests, fair expectations, and, in some cases, even the acquired rights of the proprietary, had been left at the mercy of its opponents. To have attempted a cheap defence, with inadequate means, would have been to trifle with questions of serious magnitude. The only rational course was to pay for the highest legal ability that could be procured; and if the total cost under this item is large, it is in great measure the consequence of the legislation of the last few years, which has rendered it necessary to resort to legal proceedings, to fix upon any settled policy in regard to railways; or to provide any but the most uncertain and expensive methods of determining questions of this nature.

2. BRANCHES.—The success that attended the early years of the lines now amalgamated under the title of the London and North-Western Railway, was as extraordinary as it was gratifying; but it soon became apparent that, in a country where the rate of interest had rarely been higher than 4 per cent., and was frequently below it, a dividend of 10 per cent. would not long be allowed to be enjoyed undisturbed. It is sufficient to recall to the mind the names of the lines now included in the London and North-Western, to be aware of the difficulties which presented themselves to be overcome. It was evident that Parliament would yield to the loud demands of the public for new railways; and it was equally evident, that when the late Sir Robert Peel supported the Trent Valley Railway, and threw over the recommendations of the Board of Trade, under Lord Dalhousie, the principle of unlimited competition was virtually adopted; and that the maintenance of existing interests would therefore be but little considered. Beset at this period with innumerable competing projects, urged on by boldness and dexterity, the only alternative which offered themselves to the board was, either to resist the pressure of the public, or to decide what, without additional profit could be gained, but the best means of limiting a loss which, whatever course might be pursued, appeared inevitable; for if, on the one hand, nothing were done to meet the public demand for railways, and the London and North-Western were allowed to remain a mere isolated line, the whole field would be left open to the free choice of those who were anxious for its possession, the consequence of which must be a vast abstraction of revenue (as was at various times brought under the special notice of the proprietors); whilst, on the other hand, to engage in branches which could not be expected to yield a return, would be to incur a certain and steady drain on the dividend.

The question was one of ordinary difficulty; but was at length held that it would be most prudent, on the whole, to yield, in a degree, to circumstances which could not be controlled; and that, by promoting some branches, and assisting others, the interests of the company would be more permanently secured, and the loss would eventually be less, than by the adoption of any other course.

3. WORKS.—The expenditure on works, including stations, sidings, junctions, warehouses, &c., since 1846, has exceeded all expectations. The circumstances which have arisen could not have been foreseen; and no experience existed on which to found any accurate estimate of the cost of providing for the exigencies caused by the rapid increase and change in the traffic. Works not yielding a direct revenue are always entered upon reluctantly and tardily, but they cannot be indefinitely postponed.

A comparison of Euston Station in 1846 and 1856 may be a guide in numerous similar cases. This station had been already more than once added to, and altered, prior to 1846, and was supposed to be ample for all probable requirements; yet, in that year, it became impossible to dispatch the trains with punctuality, from a want of room. The booking-offices were over-crowded, the platform was a scene of confusion; there existed no sufficient protection from the weather on the arrival-side; the complaints of the public were no longer to be trifled with, and the station was enlarged to its present proportions. Similar circumstances have led to enlargements at most of the principal stations on the line, yet no case has been found that more than sufficient accommodation has been provided; whilst the increased speed of trains, demanding every possible aid to punctuality; and the necessity for carrying traffic of a bulky description in one district, to

compensate for the loss of more remunerative traffic in another, all required more extensive sidings, enlarged stations, additional apparatus, machinery, &c. The aggregate cost of such works, spread over 600 miles of railway, is very great, and as a large proportion of it was to provide for the preservation of the existing traffic, rather than directly to bring in any corresponding increase of revenue, the tendency of all such outlay is, of course, for a time, to diminish the net profit.

4. COMPETITION.—The railway map of 1846, compared with that of 1856, will show the following striking differences:—

In 1846, the London and North-Western Railway was the only channel of railway communication between the following towns and districts:—

1. Preston and Manchester.
2. Preston and Liverpool.
3. Bolton and Liverpool.
4. Manchester and Liverpool.
5. Manchester and Warrington.
6. Manchester and London.

7. Liverpool, Birmingham, & London.
8. Birkenhead.
9. Birmingham and London.
10. Chester and Manchester.
11. Chester and Warrington and Birmingham.
12. Chester and London.
13. Wolverhampton and London.

14. Birmingham and Leamington.
15. Leamington and London.
16. London & Stamford & Peterborough.
17. London and Leeds, York, Hull, Scarborough, Newcastle, the North of England, and Scotland.

18. By the Lancashire and Yorkshire line.
19. By the East Lancashire line.
20. By the Lancashire and Yorkshire line.
21. By the Lancashire and Yorkshire line.
22. By the Warrington and Stockport line.
23. This traffic is now shared by the North Staffordshire, and the Manchester and Sheffield lines.

24. There is the competition of the Great Western to all these places.
25. By the Birkenhead and Cheshire Junction line.
26. By the lines between Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton, and Dudley.
27. By the Great Western line.
28. By the Great Western, and also by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton lines.
29. By the Great Western line.
30. By the Great Western, via Oxford.
31. By the Eastern Counties, and also by the Great Northern line.
32. By the Great Northern line.

To the preceding list may be added the diversion of traffic which formerly sought the line of this company in London, but which is now carried direct by the lines running on the one side from the Eastern Counties districts to the Great Northern line, and on the other by the Reading and Basingstoke, and Reading Guildford and Reigate lines, which connect large districts with the Great Western, Oxford, and Birmingham Railway. That this diversion is not unimportant (though perhaps little noticed), will be apparent, when Colchester, Chelmsford, and a considerable part of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Winchester, and a large part of the West of England, are mentioned as quarters whence, to a considerable extent, this abstraction takes place.

It is not possible (except at a few particular points) to prove by figures the amount of loss from this wide-spread competition. That it is very large in the aggregate cannot be doubted; and it must not be forgotten that the abstraction of passenger traffic (nearly the same number of trains continuing to run) is, in effect, a deduction nearly to its full amount, not from the gross, but from the net revenue of the company. The effect of competition, however, does not end with the mere division of the traffic; too often it imposes on the competitor the necessity of running, for a time, more numerous trains than are required for the reasonable accommodation of the public, at increased speed, and reduced rates, attended by expenses of various kinds which might be otherwise avoided. A review of these points must lead to the conviction that in competition and its consequences are to be found, beyond all others, the cause of the reduction of the dividends.

Thus, as regards three out of the four causes enumerated, the loss sustained has arisen from circumstances beyond the control of the board; and, therefore, to this extent, reduction of dividends was inevitable. With respect to the remaining head—Branches, including Guarantees and Leases—it may with truth be urged, against the policy pursued, that some of these are attended with loss; and it may be held that this is a sufficient proof that the policy of entering into such liabilities was a mistake. On the other hand, it may be contended, that though such branches have led, thus far, to disappointment, yet, that serious as may have been the loss from competition, it would have been still greater had the London and North-Western line not been protected by its branches; and that, of the amount which they contribute to the revenue of the main line, a large portion would certainly either have been expended on other lines, or would have been diverted to other channels.

With regard to the resolutions referred to in the report of the committee, and recommended for adoption, the board entirely concur in the policy of the proposed regulations respecting the expenditure of capital. In deference to the views entertained by the committee, only four of the retiring directors, viz., Mr. Brook, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Mangles, and Mr. Footall—offer themselves for re-election; although it is well known to the proprietors that the board do not concur in the expediency of this rule.

From the statement of the half-year's accounts, it will be seen that the net proceeds are:—

To which add the balance carried from last account..... £690,232 12 11

Total..... £697,182 14 5

Less further allowance for renewal of rails (Abstract H)..... 56,666 13 4

Showing a disposable balance of..... £640,516 1 1

The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, or 2½ 12s. 6d. per cent. for the last six months, amounting to 592,004*l.* 7s., leaving a balance of 58,511*l.* 14s. to be carried forward to the next half-year's account.

APPENDIX.—ESTIMATES REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT.

	Southern div.	Northern div.	Nor.-east. div.
Wolverton engine-shed	—	—	—
Sidings for coal traffic	£915	—	—
Aylesbury coal-yard	800	—	—
Crewe sidings	—	2200	—
Winsford and Patriotic goods-sheds	—	1650	—
Gledholt coal-sheds and sidings	—	—	600
Post Office tenders	—	300	—
Sundry works and stations	1,657	1180	820
Total	£12,732	£5330	£1420

Mr. PARKER (the Chairman of the committee of consultation) said he had written to the Chairman upon the proceedings of the company, being then of opinion that unless some movement took place upon the part of the proprietors in general their stock would altogether disappear. The business of the committee of consultation had been greatly limited, through the valuable assistance of a sub-committee of the board. (Hear.) One of the principal points was an objection to any extension of the lines, and in which the noble lord, from the time he had been on the board, fully concurred and carried out; it would, therefore, have been surplusage for them to have introduced that subject into their report. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the course adopted by Parliament, who seemed to take a pleasure in the amount of money the railway companies wasted among themselves, and how many railways were made, but he hoped that was past, and at a future part of the proceedings he had certain resolutions to propose.

Mr. HADFIELD, M.P., said, according to the prosperity of the company, in the same proportion the public would be better served, and when he proposed a committee, it was not one of investigation, but one of consultation. Peace was the policy of the world, and he trusted the negotiations at Paris would be successful, and the public and proprietors were jointly interested in promoting peace in railway companies. He referred to the absurdity of three distinct establishments for making machinery, one at Wolverton, another at Crewe, and a third at Manchester, and in addition to establishments for carriages and wagons. The first loss was best, and he considered they had better amalgamate them at once into one or two. After scrutinizing the accounts, he (Mr. Hadfield) urged that if the policy of companies was of a peaceful nature, now was the time to unite.

Mr. MALINS thanked the board for the very able report laid before the meeting, and as it stated that negotiations were going on, he should not press the motion he gave notice of; but he thought the opinion of the shareholders should have been taken before such a step was adopted. He had heard that on Monday next they intended to carry passengers to Peterborough for 1s. each, but he hoped it was not true. If railway companies would substitute union for discord, all troubles would be at an end, and as they went on increasing from week to week, they had only to take care to have a remunerative return for their traffic. The report of the committee, at page 19, stated that it was beyond a question that a great part of the traffic was moved at lower rates, and at a higher velocity, than was consistent with fair remuneration for the service performed. There was some mystery in the returns, as the large profits made by the passenger traffic were swallowed up in the goods traffic.

Mr. PUNCHARD complained of extravagance in the general management of the company, the staff being too numerous; some being much underpaid, and others too well paid.

The CHAIRMAN announced, amidst much cheering, that he had just received a memorandum, signed by Messrs. Ellis, Chapman, and Denison, settling with the Great Northern Railway, and which he (the Marquis of Chandos) had signed on behalf of this company; so that the dispute was now settled. (Loud cheers.)

After a very long and interesting discussion, the report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. PARKER then moved that the report of the committee of consultation be received and adopted.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. PARKER said he would now move the resolutions referred to in the report.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolutions of the committee of consultation, to the following effect:—That no addition be made to the capital expenditure of the company without its being previously sanctioned by a vote of a general meeting, and that no guarantees, or other liabilities, be undertaken without the like sanction. At least seven days' notice to be given of the meeting, with full information respecting the proposed outlay. The same regulations to apply to lines leased by the London and North-Western. That the power of re-electing directors at any meeting at which such directors go out of office shall never be exercised in favour of more than four of such retiring directors. That the amount of capital stock held by each gentleman proposed for directors or auditors shall be circulated amongst the proprietors previous to each meeting for election; and that as the laws for parochial and other taxes, and compensation for injuries, require amendment, the directors be instructed to take the necessary steps upon the subject.—The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed that a dividend of 2½ 12s. 6d. per share be declared, equal to 5½ per cent. per annum.

Mr. PUNCHARD proposed, as an amendment, that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, be declared.—The amendment was seconded, but lost by a large majority.—The original motion was then unanimously carried.

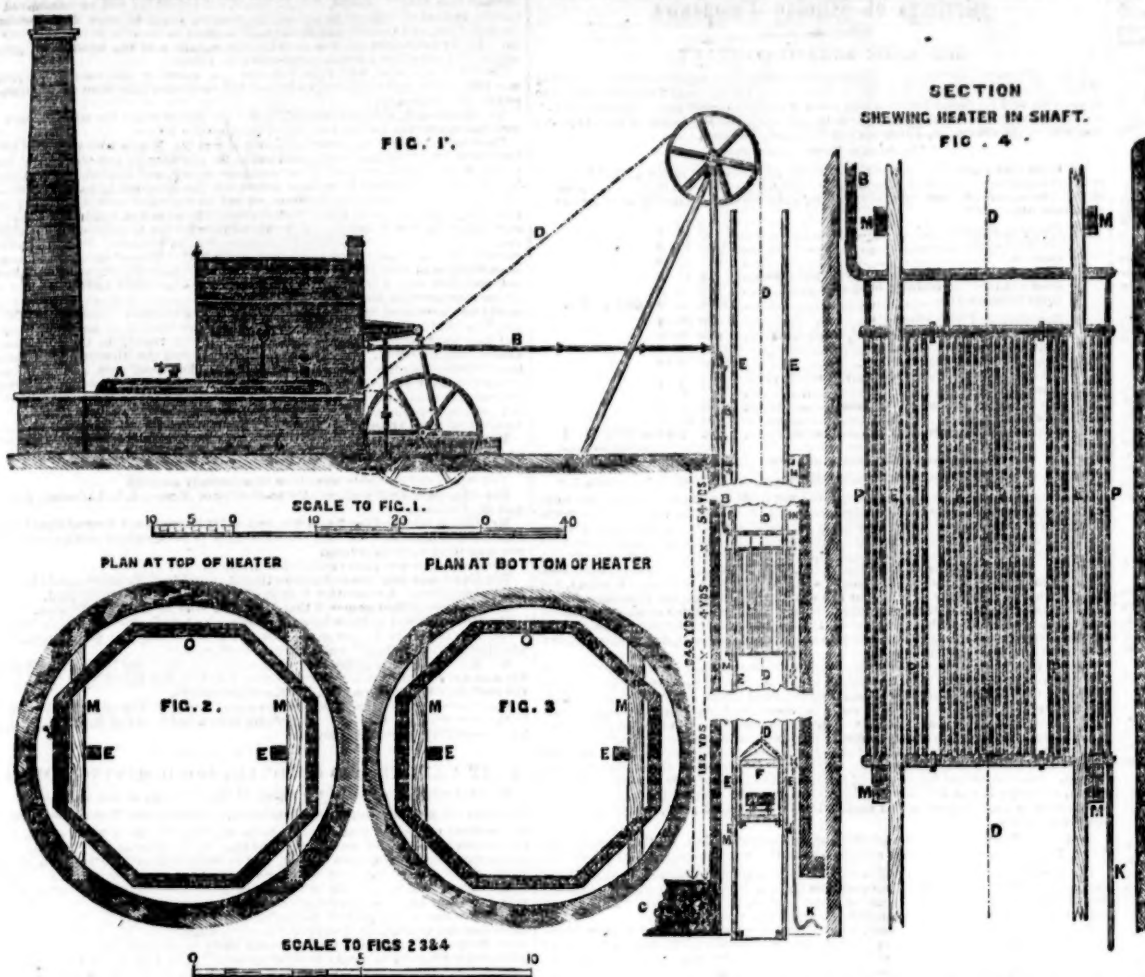
A vote of thanks to the committee of consultation was next unanimously adopted. The retiring directors were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Ashton, the Hon. C. Clements, and the Hon. Capt. Carnegie. After some routine business, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

METALLIC ARCH FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.—Mr. G. A. Taborin has recently patented a new mode of constructing arches of iron, or other metal, for bridges, arcades, vaults, roofs, &c. The fractional parts of these are joined together by under-lugs, somewhat similar to a pair of compasses, or the folding parts of a foot-rule, having a joint-bolt passed through the under-lugs. Each arm, or girder, of a very long arch is composed of as many fractional arches as may be required to form the entire length. The girders are laid up in parallel lines at suitable distances from each other to form the desired breadth, and then united by single bolts passing through the lugs, which are separated by tubular transverse, traversed by the same bolts.



## LOW'S PATENT LATENT HEATER,

AS PLACED IN THE UPCAST SHAFT OF THE VRON COLLIERY, NEAR WREXHAM, NORTH WALES.



PATENT GRANTED TO WILLIAM LOW, OF LLOFT WEN, NEAR WREXHAM, FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN VENTILATING MINES.

A.—Engine boiler. B.—Pipes conveying steam from boiler to heater. C.—Cock for turning off or on the steam. D.—Winding rope, or chain. E.—Guide rods. F.—Cage, or carrier. G.—Beam of coal. H.—Heater, as placed in the shaft. I.—Pipes for conveying the condensed steam or water from the heaters. J.—Bearers for holding heater in shaft, and to which the guide rods are fixed. K.—The 1 inch malleable iron pipes of heater, from which the latent heat of the steam is given out to the surrounding air, by radiation and conduction.

It is well known that in ventilating mines fires are employed, near the bottom of the upcast shaft, to heat and rarify the air, so as to induce rising currents of air up the shaft, and thus to carry off the impure air, and keep up a supply of fresh air to the mines. The above invention consists in obtaining the requisite heat to the air in a shaft of a colliery or mine by the employment of steam in pipes, offering extensive heating surfaces to the passing air. The steam is conducted by a suitable pipe from the engine boiler, in ordinary use at the mine, down the shaft into the air heating apparatus, which is placed where the common furnace is generally situated; or, the air heating apparatus may be placed in the shaft, being

made to the form of the shaft, and, as it were, form a lining to it for some length. The drawings above show the apparatus as it was first applied, at the Vron Colliery, near Wrexham; at this colliery the apparatus is fixed in the shaft, but Mr. W. Low prefers it being placed at the bottom of the shaft; the shaft is 9 feet in diameter. The apparatus consists of two horizontal rings of 3-in. tubes, 8 ft. in diameter; these horizontal tubes are connected together by 125 1-inch vertical tubes, 12 ft. long. A 3-in. tube conveys the steam from the engine boiler on the surface to the upper horizontal tube, and a 1-inch pipe being attached to the lower horizontal ring conveys the condensed water from the apparatus down to any convenient part of the mine. By the use of this form of steam-heating apparatus, although placed in any part of the shaft, the working of the mine may be carried on conveniently, for it will be evident that the steam-heating apparatus simply forms, as it were, a lining to part of the shaft, and therefore does not interfere with, or offer any obstacle to, the working of the mine through the apparatus.

The apparatus has been in daily use for upwards of six months in one of the most fiery pits in North Wales. Before the steam was turned on to the apparatus, it was dangerous to enter the workings with the safety-lamp; the air is now so abundant that the workings are carried on entirely with naked lights.

## Original Correspondence.

## INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES.

Sir,—As I find I am the only person implicated in your censures of Jan. 5 and 19, in regard to the appointment of mining inspectors, who has not replied to your remarks, and as my silence may be misconstrued, I beg to give the following explanation:—First, as regards "jobbing" in the appointment of Mr. Thomas Evans. Until about three years ago, when I undertook to visit Downla Works, I did not know there was such a person as Mr. Thomas Evans; my communication with him since has been strictly professional, and I am not even personally acquainted with his family; neither have I had any communication, either directly or indirectly, with any of them. With respect to his appointment, and for months before the examination, I had ceased to visit those works. I am at a loss, therefore, to know how "jobbing" can be brought forward in such a case, more especially as I had not the slightest interest in Mr. Evans's appointment. I must beg to explain as regards the qualifications of candidates. It is true that the committee recommended that they should "have not less than 10 years' standing as manager of a colliery;" and it is equally true that the coal owners proposed that they should have "Had at least seven years experience as practical and responsible managers of coal mines, and be practically acquainted with the system of mining pursued in the district to which they may be appointed." But neither the one nor the other were embodied in the Act, nor did the workmen, in their "proposed amendments," recommend the insertion of such a clause. (Copies of Bill, workmen's "proposed amendments," and of Act sent herewith.)

Then, as regards the appointment of Mr. T. Evans, we had five gentlemen presented to us for selection in the South Wales district. One of them (Mr. Brough) was recommended for South Staffordshire. There were then left Mr. Evans and four others. Mr. Evans was found to have been a mining engineer at Downla, in 1845, was successful in the examination of Mr. Dickinson, one of the inspectors of coal mines, and of Mr. Thomas Wales, both gentlemen from the north of England, and perfectly acquainted with the most improved systems of mining and ventilation, and entrusted with the management of the underground operations at Downla, to introduce those systems, so far as they were applicable and judicious. Mr. Evans had for some time the responsible charge of the Hargreave Pit of those works, under Mr. Wales, and at the time of his appointment had the sole charge of a mine in the Forest of Dean, and is between 27 and 28 years of age. We found he had excellent testimonials, was steady, industrious, and intelligent, and lent through his examination, both viva voce and in written answers to our queries, with great credit. Under these circumstances, and considering that his education under Messrs. Dickinson and Wales was peculiarly applicable to the office of an inspector, and having otherwise satisfied ourselves of his fitness, we arrived at the conclusion that he was the most proper person for recommendation, more especially as he was master of the Welsh language, and could, therefore, freely converse with the workmen on any of their complaints. *—Hutton Hall, Feb. 14.*

NICHOLAS WOOD.

## BRITISH IRON MANUFACTURE.

Sir,—Your caustic and eagle-eyed critic, "Ops," need not, indeed, fear the sinking of this question from the view of Mr. Anthony Hill and Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P. When such men as Mr. Hill and Mr. Bailey, M.P., have subscribed and signed the petition to the House of Commons, and Mr. Roebuck is preparing to present it, there is no danger of the cause being quenched out. Dawn is breaking upon the sky, and the glow of the sun of royal favour already tinges the horizon of Mr. Cori's prospects. No hollow promises from any Bombastes Anonymous are required to support progress. Boasts unaccompanied only expose character. "Two months after date" is original in its own way. "Ops" himself must change his autograph to "Megalops." If his luminous would enclose all the astounding which are coming from the country. What would not be given by the damp petards of administrative reform to absorb the power of such an explosion? The subtle and concealed mover of these puppets, the "Isacritor Chairman," would turn honest for such a chance, forswear subordination of perjury, keep his hands from picking and stealing, his tongue from falsehood, and henceforth labour for his living. (By the way, I see the Bienenayon worthies have called a meeting without public advertising. How is that?) There are two great points to be accomplished in the Cori case. First, an adequate parliamentary grant to the four living descendants of the late Henry Cori, who deserved, had he lived, a life pension, to console the solitude of the pecked-at Baron Wensleydale. Foley, the enterprising fiddler, achieved a pecuniary very great but very minor services to the iron trade of this country; and I have seen hereditary peers doing less personal credit to their honours. Some more life peers must be had

somewhere, to strengthen the resistance to the attack the legal dignitaries are making on the royal prerogative, which could not be better exerted than in covering and hiding with a broad seal of honour 70 years of national disgrace. *Inter alia*, Harry Brougham, once the model liberal, the reformed or all reformer, is now fighting for his order with all the exclusive zeal and tenacity of a *parvenu*. I trust the man in the right place will be able to firmly resist the encroachments of the legal horde, and persevere in establishing one of the most practical reforms which has yet appeared. The lawyers have quite power enough already, and need to be let down a peg. Their dignity, of course, is of great importance, but some improvement in our present order of appeal is of much greater. I owe Lord Wensleydale no tribute; the quibbles, caprice, and deficient moral sense exhibited by himself ruined my friend, Mr. Heath, and I wish the reform had begun with a different man; but a bad beginning may make a good ending.

The second point of the Cori case is the erection of a statue of Henry Cori, so that his features may be as familiar to the national children of his benefactions as the image of James Watt, his compeer and fellow-labourer in the service of the world. The difficulty at present is to decide where the first statue should be placed, so that whilst commemorating greatness, it also may rebuke baseness, and illustrate disclosure to be revealed, which will diminish poor Strahan, Paul, and Bates to a little trio of infantine innocency. The first suggestion has been the placing the statue at the door of Coates, Trotter, and Co., in grateful commemoration of the thirty millions of public money paid into that firm by Alexander Trotter, the *spolia opima* of the career of that worthy in the Navy Pay Office, including the best part of a million plundered from Henry Cori. The second great site which has occurred is the Navy Pay Office itself, the scene of the bright acts of Dundas Trotter, Jellicoe, and Co. The figure of the inventor stands with placid dignity. Melville and Trotter handshook, tied together as they were in life, and fettered ankle to ankle, crouched at his knees, whilst stretched on the ground before them is the corpse of their victim, Jellicoe. In the background, to support the group, are the flames arising from the mass of public documents vouching the expenditure of 134,000,000 of the public money, which the treasurer and paymaster of the British Navy burned by agreement, to destroy the evidence of their peculations. The tips of the flame may be surmounted by a scroll, bearing inscribed the articles of Lord Melville's impeachment, from which he escaped by force of 40 Scotch proxies in his pocket, and influence out of his pocket over 40 Scotch borough M.P.'s. Another eligible position has been considered the gallery of the Commons Committee Rooms, in commemoration of the committee of 1812, which voted that the puddling furnace and the grooved rollers were of no value, and fined Mr. Cori's children 250*l.*, to discourage such presumptuous petitions for justice. How could this committee, including Navy officials, do otherwise? How could they afford to vote a gratuity to the orphan of a pillaged and murdered benefactor? Did not Robert Lord Melville, son of Henry, who six years before had been impeached for burning the papers which proved that Henry Cori owed the Crown nothing, at that very moment in the Admiralty, as the First Lord, at a stipend of 5000*l.* a year; Keeper of the Scotch Privy Seal, at 3000*l.* a year; Registrar of Sessions, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, at 2700*l.* a year—total, 10,700*l.*? Were not his relatives—green, orange, and blue—as a reward for the first viscount's honesty, receiving pensions (including 1500*l.* a year to that viscount's widow) amounting to 12,900*l.* a year, or a grand total of 23,600*l.* of public money. Can we wonder that the committee could not find a reward for merit in such a hard-milked Treasury? The wonder is, that out of such a crime-squandered fund the two noble pitances could be found of 20*l.* each to two of the Treasury-shocked Henry Cori's daughters. Did bounty, or shame, or fear provide that small morsel? If the statue be rejected from these three pliable situations, as a too painful memento, it is understood that it will gladly be admitted by the Board of Trade, as its most eminent ornament, to preside over the returns of commerce and railway traffic created by the puddling furnace and grooved roller. Some virtuosos have proposed a change in the grouping, and that instead of Melville and Trotter being chained wrist to wrist and leg to leg, they shall be seen in the act of passing through grooved rollers, to squeeze out the superfluities of official absorption, poor Adam Jellicoe setting, as masterman, as a judicial retaliation for his death under their hands by the tortures of conscience. There may be statues at all the four places, but it is the Board of Trade only that will derive honour from its presence. Lord Bacon tells us, "The dignity of this end of the endowment of man's life with new commodity appeareth by the estimation that antiquity made of such as guided thereunto, for whereas founders of states, lawgivers, extirpators of tyrants, fathers of the people, were honoured but with the title of demigods, inventors were ever consecrated among the gods themselves."

One pleasing result I have attained by the search into this astonishing history—namely that the apparent apathy of the iron trade sinks into insignificance; it has become a mere speck in the story. For the honour of a nation which owes so much to Henry Cori, and for the honour of that trade with which my father was connected nearly three-quarters of a century, I have been ill at ease at the aspersions cast upon it, and have wished it might not deserve them; and, certainly, when I discover how the Government and all the powers of State conspired with the utmost exertion to prevent the iron manufacturers from recognising Mr. Cori's merits, their enormity seem but little to blame, an entirely new aspect is given to the whole case. The firms who subscribed, in 1811, 871*l.* out of profits of three millions, are not likely to object now to subscribe ten times the amount out of profits of thirty millions. James Watt, writing to Dr. Black, June 6, 1781, says, "Mr. Cori has, as you observe, been most liberally treated by the trade: they are ignorant brutes." But that was in a very

different age. Our ironmasters are changed men, in a changed position; it would be out of the question that the enlightened James Watt could find cause to apply such terms to this generation. The truth is, the system of our laws respecting patent inventions has been such as to place it in the power of any one narrow-minded or dishonest man to ruin an inventor, though the rest are totally indisposed to unfairness, and the majority may thus be brought under the imputations they do not deserve; for it is impossible for men to act liberally and justly to an inventor, when they would by doing so place themselves at great disadvantage in an inferior position to the pirate. Let "Ops," as I have advised, open his luminous to its greatest stretch over the ensuing parliamentary reports. "Folypops" would not be too much for the occasion; and for private as well as public reasons, I shall be well pleased if the revelations open the eyes of an ironmaster of liberal political views, who, had he known the facts, was the very least likely man to be made a tool to aid in cloaking the "high crimes and misdemeanors" of the most execrable *gens de bien* of the basest parasites of the oldest and rottenest degraded section of Toryism. *—David Murray, Feb. 14.*

## BEST SYSTEM OF TREATING GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.

Sir,—Mr. Clement's letter is incomprehensible to me; I cannot see the connection between the system of treating quartz and my system of geology. In a former letter, Mr. Clement spoke of "errors committed," which he finds that he is unable to substantiate; and now he says that he only meant "a loophole to creep out of." Does Mr. Clement comprehend the meaning of these expressions? If not, I will explain to him the inference drawn from them, so as to put him on his guard, lest he should commit himself again. The former means errors of judgment, of which all are liable to. It is human to err; and he who will not acknowledge his errors and correct them is a fool. The latter—"a loophole to creep out of"—means quite a different thing. It indicates an act committed which reflects on the conduct of the principle of the individual, and that an escape from the consequences requires "a loophole." I am willing to believe that such expressions have been thoughtlessly used; but if Mr. Clement has not sufficient materials to sustain his arguments, without making loose assertions and improper expressions, I would recommend him to abstain from the discussion, for his own sake.

I know but little of Mr. Clement, but I thought that he was of a different stamp to the generality of those who have been for the last few years writing on this subject in the *Mining Journal*—not a mere theoretical or visionary schemer, but a real practical man, whose opinions deserved attention. I took it for granted that Mr. Clement had considerable experience in the reduction of the silver ores of Mexico, and that he was well acquainted with the patio and barrel amalgamation, and also the smelting of silver ores; but I was not aware of his mining knowledge, or his experience in the extraction of gold. I made no reflection on his capacity, but only questioned his notions "on gold quartz treatment," machinery, &c., and desired to know how, or where, did he prove that the system he suggested was the best? and recommended him to make loose and broad assertions regarding the proceedings of gold mining establishments which he had never seen, and with which I was well acquainted. Practical men ought to have an ample supply of materials to sustain an argument, without resorting to improper personalities; and it is much to be regretted that the columns of the *Journal* should be so abused.

I beg to acquaint Mr. Clement that stamping mills, like other machinery, are constructed in accordance to the resources of the locality. For instance, I would use iron rollers in an iron country, and wooden ones in a wooded country, &c.; the same with water-wheels. Had Mr. Clement been employed in some of the best gold mines abroad, he would have known how we ensured the comparative uniformity in the wearing of the stamps heads to the shank, without "revolving stamps," &c. Some of the stamping mills at the gold mines are equal to the very best in Cornwall. Besides many improvements have been introduced since 1839, first, do away with the quicksilver; secondly, using blankets; and, thirdly, improved stamping-mills to treat the remains, instead of the arrastres.

I am as fond of useful inventions and real improvements as any one, and many of such improvements have been introduced during the last twenty years in South America; but I have a great objection to mere fanciful, complicated, and expensive contrivances, brought to public notice, under the name of improvements, by those who have had no practical experience in the matter, and by persons who presume to condemn the operations of establishments with which they are not acquainted. I do not ask Mr. Clement's opinion in mineralogy, geology, or the nature of mineral veins, nor do I question his right to prove the value of quartz mines in depth, before he agrees in my views; but I must dissent from the statement that my book proves that gold quartz veins are rich in depth. Antiferrous pyrites and argentiferous pyrites and quartz are productive in depth, as some of the sections show, but these are not gold quartz. Why, then, mix subjects which are so very different together? The cost of developing a mine was not brought forward, the question was confined to the reduction-works.

No one need be ashamed to say he has had no practical experience in gold quartz mining, or the treatment of silver ores. A man may be an excellent smelter and know but little of mining, and *vice versa*. Indeed, the division of labour is often carried out to such a degree, that I have known many persons who had been engaged for several years in the gold districts abroad, who were incapable of giving a correct description of the processes, and much less competent to take charge of such works. Therefore, the mere fact of having been employed in a foreign gold mining establishment, much less in a silver district, is not sufficient to prove that such a person is able to discuss, much less to superintend, a new gold mining project, as is now too common to suppose. There is no harm in trying, and a person ought not to refuse the attempt to do his best, if he is requested to do so; but this is very different to that of condemning processes in other countries, that are carried on with satisfactory results, and upholding an expensive and dangerous process, which have been tried in the past. I have been told that the Welsh gold mines, since the first discovery at Cricheuan until the present time, have been rendered worthless, owing to the attempts at treatment having been made by persons who pretended to know the process because they had been employed abroad! *—Gresham House, Feb. 20.* *EVAN HOPKINS.*

## THE TREATMENT OF SILVER ORES.

Sir,—Mr. Clement, in his reply, classes the Santa Ana with the Marmato Mines, forgetting that the former is a silver mine, and not gold—two concerns totally different in their metalliferous character, and the treatment required for extraction. I completed the arrangements for treating the Santa Ana silver ores on the Freyburg system of amalgamation in 1841, and I maintain that no new process has since been discovered better than the one then established at Santa Ana (in the absence of lead ores), and all that is wanted to render that concern continuously profitable is the extension of the barrel amalgamation, prevent overmoulding individuals to disturb it, and tell the world, with good faith and support at home. The cost of the ore at about 25*l.* (3*l.*) of the delivery of the ore at the stamps to the refined ingots of silver. Even the cost of smelting and extracting the silver in England, with abundance of lead ores, cheap labour and fuel, cannot be done for less than 6*l.* per ton.

Probably Mr. Clement is more at home on the subject of the treatment of silver ores than he is in the gold question; I shall, therefore, feel obliged by his acquainting us what are the "great improvements of the present age" he alludes to, and how is it that the patio amalgamation is still carried on in Mexico? I hope he will be able to reply to these questions without personalities, and keep the subject of "hacienda" "distances" from the mine. *—Gresham House, Feb. 20.* *EVAN HOPKINS.*

## GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ—BEST SYSTEM OF CRUSHING.

Sir,—I cannot allow that Mr. Evan Hopkins's letter is any answer to my question, or, at any rate, it is a very indirect and discursive answer; but, as he tells us he has "erected rollers, runners, and the drag-stones (called arrastres), and knows what they can do," I shall be much obliged if he will confine himself to edge-rollers, and tell us the weight of each roller in the mills he has erected, the number of rollers working in one trough, how many revolutions they made per minute, if the pan or trough in which they travelled was constructed so as to be self-discharging without stopping the mill—I mean passing off the material when ground to an impalpable powder, and retaining in the action of the mill the coarse or unground material—and the power employed to work his edge-runner mill. With distinct answers to these questions, I hope to be able to form a conclusive opinion, whether Mr. Hopkins has ever properly and correctly constructed an edge-roller mill or not.

Mr. Hopkins's question from the Great Hewas report does not help him, as he admits that quartz containing gold requires to be reduced to an impalpable powder; and your readers generally would understand from the quotation that Mr. Hopkins means the 120 tons daily pulverised are stamped to an impalpable powder. Now, he must know that this is not the case, and that at Great Hewas, and every other set of stamps in the country, the tinstuff is not required to be reduced to an impalpable powder, as it would not agree with the old and present systems of tin-dressing. The well-known terms at every dressing-floor, the "slimes" and the "rows" (roughs), are unanswerable proof of this—the slimes meaning the portion reduced to an impalpable powder, and the rows the remainder not so reduced. The state of tinstuff to which all tinstuff is reduced depends upon the size of the holes in the perforated plates through which it passes. I beg to tell Mr. Hopkins that he cannot reduce tinstuff or quartz to an impalpable powder, at the same time and by one operation, in any stamps in existence, or in any stamps he may erect. It is an absolute impossibility—it is not in the nature of the cause (the action of stamps) to produce the effect; and the statements in Mr. Hopkins's letters admit as much.

Mr. Hopkins says, in his letter of the 5th inst., that he would undertake, with the aid of stamps and a couple of tinners, to crush quicksilver, cheaper, and get the tin out from any given quantity, than any of the new machines. Here, again, Mr. Hopkins is arguing in the dark, and fighting a shadow, because he knows that no new machine has yet been erected, professedly adapted to the pulverising and dressing the Cornish tinstuff; but, from his language, it is fair to infer that the old system of stamping and dressing, in his estimation, is absolutely the best that it is possible to adopt and to pursue. I beg to refer Mr. Hopkins to the recent reports of Great Wheal Vor, where the "flow" is said to fill a valley upwards of half a mile in length, and is estimated to be worth 60,000*l.*; already, from a very small portion of it, about 6000*l.* worth has been taken out. No such valuable flow, or accumulation of tinstuff, is nothing more or less than the collected waste of former workings, and it is an unanswerable proof of the imperfection of the old system of stamping and dressing tin. This waste is still going on, with a present loss to the company of 3000*l.* or 4000*l.* per annum, without the slightest blame to be attributed to the highly respected managers and agents on the mine. The fault is in the system of stamping and dressing, and not in the men, and an immense fault it is—well understood, though not yet remedied, at every tin mine in the country. Mr. Hopkins is probably aware that, in every little stream in our valleys where the waste water from a tin mine flows, the sediment collected from the stream will, by merely vanning it, show considerable quantities of finely-pulverised tin.

I am pleased to find that this important subject is awakening the attention of several much respected and estimable agents. At Great Plogrooth, Capt. Hancock, in concurrence with Capt. Puckey and Dunstan, is now proceeding to carry out a system of dressing tin, which he has recently patented; and he has my best wishes for complete success. I beg to affirm that agents of such high standing would not lend their sanction to a new system, but from the clearest conviction that alteration and improvement were really called for.

In conclusion, I assure Mr. Hopkins that I have no wish to enter upon an unmeaning, angry controversy on this subject; and if he will briefly reply to my queries, I will at once tell him what I think of the edge-roller mill he has erected, or seen, in South America. I have not the honour of his acquaintance, but I hope to find him liberal enough to allow me the same right he assumes in his advocacy of stamps, and to advocate, if I think proper, the use of a correctly constructed edge-roller mill, which, I believe, is not yet in existence.

I am quite prepared to hear that Mr. Hopkins is joined by a host of the old tin-



Mr. Macdonald, of Allerdie; Mr. Muir, of Rutherglen; Mr. Candelet; Mr. Sturgeon; Mr. Hodges, transacted business at the Home Office on Tuesday.



## MARINE LIFE AND CASUAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, 60, Fenchurch-street, Mr. P. D. Hanow in the chair.

Mr. Monson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors.

Your directors have great satisfaction in submitting, at this, the fourth annual meeting of the society, a report of its operations during the past year. The circumstances which led to the establishment of this society are now so generally known that it will not be necessary to recapitulate them. It will be sufficient to state the results which have followed, and have amply justified its formation.

The receipts from premiums on new insurances (which in the first year of an assurance society's existence are usually larger than in those immediately succeeding) were—in 1852, £3764; in 1853, £7584; in 1854, £1599; in 1855 have amounted to £1181, a sum exceeding that received in the two preceding years collectively; while the income from renewal premiums has been upwards of £5000, in excess of the receipts from the same source in 1854. These gratifying results are attributable to the sphere of the society's operations having been considerably enlarged since its formation, while its objects have also become more extensively known; and the directors are glad to be enabled to state that an increasing desire amongst the maritime community to avail themselves of the benefits of life assurance is daily meeting with encouragement and support from the shipowners, and others connected with the commercial marine of the country.

The claims on the society during the past year have, as contrasted with those in 1854, been for in number and amount, in consideration of the extended operations of the society, and inconsiderable in amount.

Your directors still adhere to the principle of affixing a moderate limit to the amount of such risk, and their past experience has afforded abundant proofs of the prudence of that course. Another branch of the business, that of effecting insurances on the baggage and personal effects of captains and passengers during their voyages, or for a stated period, has also proved highly successful, and will become, under prudent management, a most valuable adjunct to the yearly income of the society.

The operations of the society continue to be conducted with the utmost economy, consistent with the efficient management and development of the objects which led to its establishment, as will appear from an inspection of the accounts submitted to the meeting. Since the last annual meeting, two other steam-shiping companies have, by the exertions of those of your directors who are connected with them, followed the example of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and adopted a scale of insurances for the employees in their respective services, whom they have liberally assisted, by contributing a portion of their premiums.

The support also of some of the principal shipowners, both at London and at the ports, has led to several of the officers in their employment availing themselves of the advantages which this society presents for insurance.

During the past year the number of agencies has been largely increased. Several parties connected with shipping, and possessing considerable influence with the seafaring classes in their respective ports, have accepted those appointments; and from their exertions your directors have reason to hope for a considerable addition to the business of the society. With so much to encourage them, your directors feel warranted in seeking from the public, and especially from the commercial and maritime classes, a continuance of their support to this useful institution.

The balance-sheet showed the total income for the past year (including 10,566, from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, £23,490, and the expenses, £23,490, commission, advertisements, office expenses, &c. (exclusive of claims, £2067), £2545.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the success which has continued to attend the operations of the society up to the present time. During the past year the society had attained a great increase in its business, at a comparatively small addition to their expenditure. There was a portion of some items in their balance-sheet, such as furniture and fittings, actuarial fees, travelling expenses, caused by the establishment of agencies, &c., which would not again occur, and by which their expenditure would in the future be proportionately reduced. Their great increase of business was shown by the increase of their balance from £10,566 to £17,411. He thought this a matter of congratulation, as every one knew that the past year had not been generally favourable as regards insurance offices—the increased income tax, and the interference with business by the war, having tended to check it. The past year had generally been also unfavourable with regard to losses. This society, however, had been very fortunate in both respects. A large proportion of it was owing to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which had brought them into existence, and been their nursing and attentive mother. They had, however, had a large amount of independent business, only about one-third of the new premiums coming from the Peninsular and Oriental. The directors had also aided in the report to the insurance of the personal effects of parties at sea, which, with care and attention, gave every indication of becoming valuable. Indeed, it was already of some assistance to them, though their great object would always continue to be the mutual assurance of lives. He was happy to say that, through the exertions of Mr. Anderson, Capt. Mangles, and other friends, the Union Steam Company, and, through his own representation, the African Steam Company, had been brought into connection with them; and though these companies were comparatively small, he hoped their example would encourage larger and more influential companies to assist their employees in insuring. An impression, which he was happy to say was now becoming obsolete, was entertained by some, that when they had paid their service their wages, they had done all that it was incumbent on them to do. That was not the view, however, taken by the companies with which he was connected. They felt that their officers and sailors required to be induced—he might almost say compelled—to provide for the future; and in years to come, many of those parties now induced to assure would have reason to feel grateful for such compulsion.

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proprietors need feel no anxiety on that point. There were some remarks made relative to the price charged by the Eastern Counties Railway for the conveyance of the goods brought in their waggons from Lowestoft to London. It was their duty to pay the lowest price for anything they brought to the railway company, and he might state that, within three days from their disagreement with that company, they received an offer from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the Great Northern, to take their traffic at the same rate. He would conclude by expressing, on the part of his colleagues and himself, the confident assurance that the company was now in a sound position, that their trade was maintained with great regularity, and he was happy to say with great profit; and he trusted, on future occasions, to have equal pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

A PROPRIETOR enquired whether it was intended to bring the company within the provisions of the Limited Liability Act?

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was at one period intended to place the company under the Limited Liability Act, but they had been induced to postpone their proceedings in consequence of Mr. Low's new bill, which there was little doubt would soon become law, and in the event of its doing so it was their intention to avail themselves of it. Another question was the reduction of the shares to 15s, but under Mr. Low's bill they would get all that they wanted for limiting the liability. They had at present a balance of 1700l. on the capital account, and there were shares to be placed to the amount of 43,000l. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. H. Rich, the Earl of Yarborough, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., and Mr. R. J. Bagshaw, were then re-elected directors, and Mr. George Engström auditor.

The CHAIRMAN said they occasionally had to borrow sums of money, as they had promised not to make a call. They sometimes wanted to borrow as much as 50,000l., or 60,000l.; and as they did not consider they were fully justified in doing so without the sanction of the proprietors, he moved that the directors be authorised to raise such sums as they may think fit, not exceeding 50,000l.

A PROPRIETOR enquired whether it was intended to issue the unallotted shares now?

The CHAIRMAN informed him that the board had no immediate intention of doing so, but would not say that the board would not do so in the course of the year. He thought it not necessary to put the question of the dividend to the meeting, but would state that it would be payable on the 3d of March.

Mr. Monson said that he was desirous of bringing one other subject before the notice of the meeting,—the remuneration of the directors. They would recollect that it had been alluded to on former occasions, but had been postponed, first by the shareholders and then by the directors themselves, who desired at the last meeting that it should not be considered until that day, hoping to lay before the shareholders so gratifying a statement of the prosperity of the company as would lead themselves to feel more satisfaction in receiving their award. He thought they had fully realised their anticipations. He had some practical knowledge on the question of remuneration to steam navigation companies, and knew of a board consisting of only nine directors who were receiving 1800l. a year, although they had not succeeded in realising a 10 per cent. dividend for the shareholders. He did not at present intend to move a like amount, although he knew the number on their board was 13 instead of 9, but at a future period he would be happy to increase the vote. He, therefore, moved that the sum of 1200l. per annum be voted to the directors for their services from January 1, 1855, and that a further sum of 1200l. be presented to them for their services previous to that date.

Mr. GARRATT, seconded the resolution with a double degree of pleasure, from the fact of having had the honour of moving the remuneration to the directors on a former occasion, and from the high estimation he held of their services.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and a salary of 42l. per annum voted to the auditors from January 1, 1855, and 42l. for their previous services.

The CHAIRMAN had but one other question to bring before them, and scarcely considered it necessary to move a resolution, but would take their assent as sufficient authority for the payment of not more than 50l. per annum towards the religious instruction of the children of the company, and to the hospital, and for the purpose of a similar charity. He then thanked the shareholders for their vote on behalf of himself and the directors, and the meeting separated.

The following is a list of the company's ships:—

Ships.	Tons.	H.-pow.	Ships.	Tons.	H.-pow.
Cumberland	650	300	Royal Victoria	600	200
City of Norwich	700	250	Scandinavian	500	120
Gothenburg	600	120	Tennant	900	250
Hamburg	650	250	Aquila	300	120
Jupiter	500	200	Cygnus	300	120
Leipzig	550	250	Courier	400	200
Levant	600	250	Ady	200	60
Osaka	650	250	Newcastle	350	120
Powerful	700	150	Velocity	300	60
Propeller	700	150	Vigilant	300	60
Prince of Wales	627	120	Vesper	139	70

## STANNARIES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

The quarterly sittings of the Vice-Warden's Court were commenced at Truro on the 9th, and terminated on the 18th inst. The small debt cases (not exceeding 50l.) were few in number; there were no common law proceedings for claims above that amount, but two or three of the equity cases excited some interest.

NOEL'S WYNN.—Plaintiff Mr. Henry Noel, of Hayle, in Cornwall; defendant Mr. Thomas Wynn, an Inspector of Coal Mines, residing in Staffordshire. Plaintiff, as pursuer of Gwallon Mine, in St. Hilary, sued defendant for the recovery of 2150s. 8d., which he alleged was due from defendant for costs on 22 (1024th) shares in the mine. In 1853, the mine was started by the plaintiff, Mr. Noel, who obtained a report on its character and prospects, which report was printed, and sent by Mr. Noel to various parties, with the view of forming a company, and they were invited to apply for shares. Defendant, in consequence, applied for 25 (1024th) shares, which application he made by filling up a printed form forwarded by plaintiff. Shortly afterwards a meeting of the parties who had applied to be adventurers was convened by printed notices. At that meeting, it was found that 1200 shares were applied for, whereas the mine was to be divided into only 1024. The shares allotted to each applicant were, therefore, ratably diminished, and defendant, instead of the 25 he applied for, was allotted 22. Notice of the allotment was sent by Mr. Noel to the defendant, as well as other applicants for shares, in March, 1853, immediately after the meeting. Defendant, however, took no notice of the allotment. The circulars calling the meetings, and the accounts of the mine, were from time to time sent to him; but he never attended any meeting of the adventurers, nor sent any letter on the subject of the mine to the pursuer. About 12 months after he applied for shares, he told a Mr. Charles Lear, in Staffordshire, who spoke to him on the subject of the mine, that he should do nothing to do with the shares, as he had not the number allotted that he applied for. After hearing the arguments of the advocates (Mr. Stokes for plaintiff, and Mr. Roberts for defendant), the Vice-Warden said he agreed with Mr. Roberts that the appropriation of the 22 shares was not binding upon the defendant when he had applied for 25. He might at once have repudiated the allotment; but the question was whether, by his subsequent conduct, he had in any way shown his acceptance of the shares. The case involved rather a nice question of evidence, and he should defer judgment.

AUDIT OF MINES ACCOUNTS.—The question occurred in the above case, whether the accounts of a mine might be audited by a majority of the shareholders. The Vice-Warden said the number of signatures to an audit was not very material, but the question was whether there ought not to be a majority in value, in order to bind other persons—a majority not only of those present, but of the general body of adventurers. That was a point he had not decided. He had seen some observations made on a former occasion reported, and he had no doubt his words were correctly reported, but they conveyed something more than he meant. What he meant to convey was, that he did not think an audit by a majority could be said to be quite correct, but it might be a very important, but it might be quite immaterial for the purpose of obtaining a decree *pro confesso*; and he felt quite satisfied that, if there were not such an audit, it would be necessary for him to refer the accounts to the Registrar, to enquire into the amount; so that an audit by a majority is of essential advantage, because then a decree *pro confesso* can be obtained on such an audit immediately.

PIKE'S PRYOR.—This case excited great interest, the Court being crowded with mine agents and adventurers. The plaintiff was Mr. Robert Hart Pike, of Camborne, pursuer and manager of mines; defendant was Mr. Pryor, of Redruth, mine broker and auditor. The plaintiff's petition was that defendant might be ordered to transfer to plaintiff 240 (6000th) shares in West Bassett Mine; or if defendant had sold such shares, then to purchase and transfer to plaintiff 240 other 6000th shares, or that the defendant might be charged in account with a sum equal to the highest market price at which the said shares might have been sold at any time since their sale or transfer by him; and that defendant might be decreed to pay the costs of the petition. The case occupied the Court more than two days, but the main facts may be stated as follows:—In October, 1847, plaintiff had six shares in West Bassett Mine, which he sold to Mr. Pryor, who received 128 shares. The mine was then in a poor state, but according to plaintiff's statement he had a high opinion of what it would become, and wished to purchase it. Having that in view, he did not want to appear as a shareholder, and being in London about that time, he transferred his six 128th shares to Mr. Herron, a mine broker. These shares were transferred without consideration, to be held, as plaintiff stated, in trust for him. On his return from London he saw defendant, who suggested that Herron was in difficulties, and offered to take the shares into his own name. This was accordingly done, and Herron having sent the shares to Mr. Pryor, who took place of Mr. Herron, on November 14, 1847, and on December 30 Pike received from Pryor a re-transfer of the shares to be held by him as a security, to show the nature of the transaction between them; the re-transfer, therefore, was not made use of by plaintiff. Defendant had previously three shares in the mine, and now, with the addition of plaintiff's six, he appeared on the cost-book as holder of nine shares. Two calls were made, one in Nov., 1847, and the other in March, 1848, both after the shares had been transferred to defendant, yet plaintiff paid these calls; evidence of which was given to show that the shares were in reality still his, although transferred to defendant, and appearing in defendant's name in the cost-book. On August 4, 1848, the adventurers resolved that the mine and materials should be sold at public auction on August 28; the sale, however, was not effected, but part of the materials were sold subsequently by private contract, by Mr. W. Richardson, the manager of the mine; and shortly after Mr. Joseph Lyle purchased the residue of the materials, the engine, and the mine sett therewith. Previously to this plaintiff had made an offer for the mine, which was accepted, and had tried to get up a company, but failed. After the mine was purchased by Mr. Lyle, it remained in abeyance till August, 1850, when operations were commenced in a small way; but in the following year Mr. Lyle was joined in his undertaking by the Messrs. Thomas, who brought capital into the concern, when it was prosecuted with vigour, and speedily rose in market value. Lyle had divided the mine into 6000 shares, and it was shown that in April, 1851, he assigned to Pryor 200 shares, and on June 28, 1850–360 shares. Plaintiff's case was to show that these shares were assigned to defendant by Lyle, as an equivalent for the nine 128th shares which were in defendant's name in the cost-book of the former company; plaintiff alleged that defendant had obtained them from Mr. Lyle on the plea that he was a continuing adventurer, and was not bound by what others had done in selling the mines. Plaintiff, therefore, as owner of six of the nine old shares, claimed a proportionate interest, or 240 out of 360 of the new 6000 shares.

On the other hand, defendant's case was to show that he had not received the 360 shares from Mr. Lyle in lieu of the old nine shares; and even if he had done so, his advocates contended that plaintiff had now no remedy, because he had been guilty of *laches*, in lying by to see if the mine would prove profitable. That, in fact, his conduct showed that he had abandoned the shares, or he would have made use of his remedy before he said he lost it, about four years ago, and he did not find it till September last, when he commenced this action. There were further details of the case on which the evidence was very conflicting, and into which we have not now space to enter. Mr. Hockin and Mr. Tilly appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Roberts and Mr. Stokes for defendant. Plaintiff and defendant were both examined. Three other

witnesses were also examined for plaintiff, and the case was adjourned from Friday till Monday, to have the evidence for plaintiff of Mr. Joseph Lyle, who was ill at his residence near Helston. Mr. Lyle attended on that day, but on the Court assembling, the advocates informed the Vice-Warden that the parties had agreed to compromise the suit by defendant paying plaintiff 6500l., with costs. The Vice-Warden then made a decree for payment in a week.

## LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS TO REFUND SHARE PURCHASE MONEY.

During the week, three important cases have been tried in our courts of law, one in the Exchequer, and two in the Court of Common Pleas, each of them being to recover sums of money paid for shares in mining companies, the directors of which had made representations in the prospectus which they had not carried out in practice, and in each of which the plaintiff pleaded fraudulent misrepresentations, and a total want of consideration, as a ground for the return of the money advanced. The first was the case of *Watkinson v. Ronald*, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from defendant, as a director of the Australian Freehold Gold Mining Company, the sum of 300l., for money advanced on 30 shares, they having departed entirely from the line of procedure laid down in the prospectus. The jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

The next case was *Markham v. Lilley*, in the Common Pleas, in which plaintiff sued the defendant for 1000l., as a director in *L'Algle d'Or* Gold Company; the prospectus stated that the capital was 10,000 shares of 10s. each, and that the company was registered as a *Société en Commandite*; that the grant was a M. Robert et Cie, 99, Rue Richelieu, Paris; that the object was to work a valuable gold mine in Cilicia; and that each party was to have 100 acres of land for every 100 shares, out of 75,000 acres, forming part of the property. It was also alleged that the title was perfect, and the company free from all incumbrances. The plaintiff having paid his money, it was discovered that the company had no title to the 75,000 acres of land, and plaintiff had no knowledge whether any gold had ever been found. For the defence, it was attempted to be shown that the loss of the land was through an error of the surveyor to the American Government; but the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, on account of fraud on the part of defendant.

The other case was *Johnson v. Gosslett and Others*, also tried in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff, a draper in the neighbourhood of the Commercial-road, accidentally had a prospectus of the *Perran Wheal Alford* placed in his hand, which stated that the mine was divided into 12,000 shares of 1s. each, and that the property had been purchased for 6000 shares, in lieu of purchase-money. In the spring of 1855, plaintiff applied for 100 shares, and in reply had allotted to him 50, soon after which he paid 50l. to the bankers, and gave scrip in exchange. He afterwards discovered that only 655 shares had been allotted, and, subsequently, 750 more had been taken by the original holders, making 1455, instead of 6000. The company commenced operations, but with their limited capital were unable to proceed, and in April, 1855, the company was dissolved. Under these circumstances, plaintiff contended there was an utter failure of consideration, as the company had never been properly formed, nor the requisite capital subscribed.—Verdict for the plaintiff for 50l., with leave to defendant's counsel to move the Court on a point of law.

We think these decisions of great importance, and while they will give confidence to investors and speculators in legitimate operations, will, we hope, act as a caution to promoters who they promulgate fraudulent and false statements, to entrap the unwary, or even break through the rigid definition of their own prospectus.

## RANSOME'S SILICEOUS STONE.

In another part of our Journal is inserted an advertisement of the Patent Siliceous Stone Company, and we would direct the attention of architects, builders, and others, to this very valuable material, possessing, as it does, the essential properties of durability, and supplying (which has so long been required) the means of executing bold and elaborate designs in the most artistic manner, at a very low cost. In appearance, it is not distinguishable from the best descriptions of freestone; but, unlike most natural stones, it is free from the presence of argillaceous or cretaceous matter, which so often proves injurious to the substance.

The Bath stone is especially liable to injury in this way, as may be seen in many ancient edifices in the West of England, and in our metropolis; whilst even Portland, the most compact and finest of the limestones, does not resist long exposure. The condition of portions of modern erections fully attest these facts. The most enduring building stones are those sandstones which are composed of a siliceous cement, being free from marl and limestone, as the Cragielgh, Darley Dale, Bramley Fall, &c. The proportion of silica in the composition of these stones is from 90 to 95 per cent., consequently their absorbent power is very small (not half that of some limestones).

The material now under our consideration is a siliceous or flinty stone, the particles of which it is made (fine pure sand) being united together by a soluble silicate, which, after exposure to the kiln, becomes converted into a kind of glass, its nature, therefore, securing it from all injury from soot, acid, or other vapours, or disintegration by weather; and in cases where it has been actually exposed for several winters it retains all its sharpness of outline and surface perfectly.

The process of manufacture is based on the chemical fact of the perfect solubility of flint, or siliceous material, when subjected to the action of caustic alkali (soda or potash), at a high temperature, in close steam boilers, or cylinders annexed to sugar boilers. Flint, or silica, is a combination of oxygen gas with a peculiar base (silicium or silicon), and is technically an acid, without the ordinary properties of acids. On being heated with caustic alkali, at a very high temperature, there is formed a jelly-like, transparent fluid, of pale straw colour, which is a hydrated silicate of soda. This is mixed with sand and other material, and forms a plastic mass, ready to mould into any shape. It is strongly and closely pressed in moulds wrought in every possible architectural and ornamental form, and then for a period subjected to the drying action of the air, the material consolidates by the evaporation of part of the moisture, and when put into a kiln the water is more rapidly and completely given off, the result being a perfectly solid mass; the original particles of sand being now cemented together by a vitreous substance formed by the silicate of soda raised to a red heat.



## LYDFORD CONSOLS.

The committee of this mine have just issued a circular to the shareholders, with the following report from the agent:—

"Since the commencement of operations here, we have erected a powerful water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, and 5 ft. breast; to which is attached a line of flat-rod, 120 ft. in length, erected on very substantial supports, of which there are about 30 in number. The last 25 fms. of these rods are working through an underground driving, the excavation of which was partly for this purpose; and to prove that piece of ground, as to it containing any parallel lodes. Richard's engine-shaft was first sunk to the adit level, without the aid of machinery; after which it was, and still is, continued with the assistance of the water wheel just alluded to. I may here remark, that the first 17 fms. sinking in the engine-shaft was upon the course of the lode; the which was large, nearly 6 ft. wide, and composed of the very finest indications for a course of lead, at a sufficiently deeper point of exploration. Previous to anything else being done, the lode on which our present trials are being carried on was first discovered by myself, in shodding or costenoring for that purpose; after which I commenced an adit level on its course, which was continued for 100 fms. driving. Throughout the whole extent of this level the lode was large, full 4 ft. wide in places, and composed of the same characteristics as is usually found in productive lead mines—flookan, quartz, mundle, and lead ore. After seeing sufficient indications for warranting the extension of the workings on a more spirited scale, my recommendations were laid before you, and adopted; and I am happy to say the prospects, as we proceed, are such as to justify me in recommending to you the most spirited prosecution. In the 13, south of the engine-shaft, the lode throughout has shown itself of a large size, in places more than 4 ft. wide, and being composed of flookan, quartz, mundle, and lead ore occasionally, such as the box of specimens I sent you, I have no hesitation in saying, for its depth, as fine a lode as can be seen. You will perhaps bear in mind, that although this drive is 13 fms. below the adit level, it can hardly claim more than that depth from surface; the adit having commenced at a level with some of the surrounding surface ground, and towards which the 13 south is favourably progressing. In the 13, north of Richard's engine-shaft, the lode, though not so regularly well defined, is nevertheless a very promising one, full 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, mundle, and occasional lead ore, quite equal to some of the specimens I sent you from the south level. Our present engine-shaft is sunk nearly 10 fms. below the 13, the ground therein being a highly congenial blue killas, strongly mineralised; the which, together with the appearance of the lode, as seen in the costenaring surface, in the adit and 13 fms. levels, as also the strata in connection therewith generally, is quite sufficient to warrant me in telling you to expect a good productive lode at the 23; and it is my firm belief, judging from the indications I have seen, that in the prosecution of the 23 it will be a sufficient depth to prove this to be the case. I would here say, that in the early part of April next, or a little earlier, or two months, in all probability, will be sufficient time for reaching the lode at the 23; the intersection of which, in so short a time, is looked forward to with expectations of success, and of course much pleasurable feeling. I enclose two assays made from the lode in the 13 (by Mr. J. Harvey), the produces being 16½ and 16½ in 20 for lead, and 10 and 11 ozs. each respectively of silver in a ton of ore, nearly equal to 207 per ton. In addition to the lode just referred to, there are other lodes within the pit; and on the course of the easternmost one as yet discovered there is an adit level driven about 120 fms., throughout which length the lode is of a very large size, in places more than 6 ft. wide, composed of abundance of horn-spar, mundle, &c., and on its back congenial lead goosam. From this adit level only there has been returned 10 or 12 tons of lead ore, by a former company; and the balance now left on the burrows are sufficiently leady, and otherwise indicative of its general good character. I fully believe immense quantities of lead will be at some time or other raised from this lode also. Taking into consideration the very extensive set, and the many highly promising lodes it contains, I am of opinion it is one of the best and most promising pieces of mineral property in the two counties.—J. RICHARDS."

## FOREIGN MINES.

The United Mexican Mining Association have advised, via New York, from their commissioner, Major Farrell, R.A., dated Guanajuato, Jan. 14, of which the following are extracts:—

**JESUS MARIA.**—The water has completely subsided in the pozos of Dolores and San Francisco, but is still found in San Hilario, though in small quantity. The extraction from the two pozos above mentioned has amounted, during the past week, to some 15 cargas, of a ley not exceeding 100 carcas on the mine, or a little over, or a little over, I found in charge of the administrator about 60 carcas of clean ore (value about 200 dollars), and which it will be inexpedient to remove or sell until a larger quantity be accumulated, the reason being that the hacienda of the company (Dolores) is at present fully employed on the beneficio of the ores from the mine of Serina. With respect to the sale, so small a quantity at a low ley would be sold at a disadvantage; and to commence the beneficio by the company we ought at least to have 300 carcas on hand, and an extraction weekly of 150 carcas to continue the supply.

**LA TARTAN.**—The water in the lower workings of this mine, and proceeding from the vein, has been wanted any further speculation of it in that part, and most of the measures are pursued, working day and night at the drainage, and Mr. Fuber enters a confident expectation that it will not long continue. At the same time, from his experience of the mines in the district, he does not augur unfavourably from it, but the contrary. In the Pozo de Jesus (this pozo is driven from the level where the rich ore was found at the beginning of last year) and the frente of San Arcasio, some extremely rich ore has been lately extracted, and the sale by buques, on Wednesday last, 9th inst., amounted to 82,000 dollars, being the extract of the week.

**GUANAJUATO.**—The water in the lower workings of this mine, and proceeding from the vein, has been wanted any further speculation of it in that part, and most of the measures are pursued, working day and night at the drainage, and Mr. Fuber enters a confident expectation that it will not long continue. At the same time, from his experience of the mines in the district, he does not augur unfavourably from it, but the contrary. In the Pozo de Jesus (this pozo is driven from the level where the rich ore was found at the beginning of last year) and the frente of San Arcasio, some extremely rich ore has been lately extracted, and the sale by buques, on Wednesday last, 9th inst., amounted to 82,000 dollars, being the extract of the week.

**LA FORTUNA.**—The water in the lower workings of this mine, and proceeding from the vein, has been wanted any further speculation of it in that part, and most of the measures are pursued, working day and night at the drainage, and Mr. Fuber enters a confident expectation that it will not long continue. At the same time, from his experience of the mines in the district, he does not augur unfavourably from it, but the contrary. In the Pozo de Jesus (this pozo is driven from the level where the rich ore was found at the beginning of last year) and the frente of San Arcasio, some extremely rich ore has been lately extracted, and the sale by buques, on Wednesday last, 9th inst., amounted to 82,000 dollars, being the extract of the week.

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## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—M. White, Feb. 18: The ground in Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is softer and more favourable for sinking. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south in the 100, is favourable, which we think augurs well. The lode in the 80, east of shaft, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and at present rather disordered by a cross-course, consequently cannot speak much of its value. No change to notice in any other of the lode workings since last report. The tribute department is just now in some months past. The skip for drawing has been working for about a fortnight, during which time three of the four axles have broken, and caused considerable hindrance, thereby checking our operations; but it is now all right, and doing its work well.

**BALLYVIRGIN.**—R. W. Smith, Feb. 19: No change has taken place in the various adit driving and stopes since my report of the 12th inst., save the south stope in the back of the old level, which will now yield fully 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and has every appearance of a still further improvement. I have now 45 tons of copper ore in Clare ready for shipping. I shall commence shipping 50 tons this week.

**BOILING WELL.**—G. Reynolds, Feb. 16: The rise in back of the 60 fm. level is still leaving tribute ground; the lode is not so hard as it has been. The eastern end on the south lode in the 50 is looking well, it will produce 2 tons of good ore per fm. The eastern end on the south lode in the 40 is improving, the lode is 3 ft. wide, leaving tribute ground. The eastern end on the south lode in the 30 is also improving; this end will produce 1 ton of good ore per fm. The eastern end in the 20, on south lode, is producing good stones of ore, and leaving tribute ground. The western end on engine lode, in the 30, is producing some stones of ore, but not to value. All the tribute pitches at present are looking fair.

**BOLENOWE.**—W. Roberts, Feb. 16: In the 50 fm. level east the lode is 3 feet wide, not looking so promising as when last reported. In the 30 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of goosam, priam, and spar.

**BRONFLOYD.**—J. Jones, Feb. 21: Engine-shaft No. 2 we resumed sinking on Monday; there is no alteration in the ground, or much the same. In the south end of plat the ore is better, worth 7½ per ton for working, or 10s. in 17. In the adit the ground continues hard, with spots of ore.

**BRYNTAIL.**—J. Roach, Feb. 21: There is no alteration in the lode in the 10 fm. level since last reported on; it is still worth 6½ per fm. The lode in the rise is producing fine stones of ore, and likely to improve, and the ground is easier for breaking, consequently I expect we shall hole to surface in from two to three weeks from this date. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10, although very promising in appearance, continues the same in quality as when I last described it. The stones of ore are a little larger towards the eastern end of ground. The slope east of the mill continues to last very well, worth 12½ per fm. The new steeper rise is getting into bearing ground, from present indications. I expect to be able to report an improvement in my next.

**BUCKLAND CONSOLS.**—J. Carpenter, Feb. 21: We are sinking the diagonal shaft on the course of the lode with all possible dispatch, which I hope we shall be able to continue to do without the aid of machinery for several fathoms in depth; however, I am preparing the necessary requirements should the water be too far manual labour. The lode increasing in size, now 4 ft. wide, and porous also, and improving in itself, induces me to take measures during the dry weather to prevent decay in the operations, should we have a wet season.

**BUTTERDON.**—T. Grenfell, Feb. 18: The lode has been taken down in the north end for the last three weeks, nor do we intend to take it down until towards the end of next week. Our reason for this is, that in this way it is as clean as possible from the country. In the south end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundle, and lead ore. A though this part of the lode is still inclining east, it has not as yet fallen in with the eastern branch.

**CALSTOCK UNITED.**—W. Cooke, Feb. 16: In the 60, going west, the ground is easier for driving than when last reported. The cauter lode is not so large as it was, and appears to be getting drained towards the end. In the cross-cut south the country is also easier. The cross cut north continues hard and wet, and there are indications of the lode being in further north. The tin pitch continues to look well, and the tributaries are breaking some good work. The water stamps will be ready to go to work in a week or ten days.

**CAMBORE CONSOLS.**—W. Roberts, Feb. 16: The 33 cross-cut north progresses satisfactorily. In the 20 west, on the cauter, the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing stones of ore.

**CARRACK-DEWS UNITED.**—W. Hollow, Jan. M. Dunn, Feb. 18: The men from the 12 adit, at Battery, have been engaged in cutting a pit, &c., consequently little has been done here since our last report. The lode in the rise is much the same as before, enough ore to pay for dressing, but not to value. In the 30 the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundle, spar, and some ore, but poor when broken altogether. Our tributaries are setting good wages. In the back of the 30 the lode is worth 8½ per fathom. At Eley's, the lode in the 30 is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, worth 4½ per fm. In the winze under the 20 the lode has a very kindly appearance, but is not yet good enough to value. We are getting on as fast as possible with the dressing. The extent of our sampling will depend upon the weather, but we shall not be able to dress all that we have at once. During the past fortnight we have broken more ore than during any previous fortnight since the mine commenced working, principally from the 42 adit, and the back of the 30, on the north lode, at Battery.

**CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.**—A. B. Callender, Feb. 20: In No. 1 cross-cut the lode is as last reported, showing spots of lead, with every prospect of an improvement. No. 2 cross-cut remains a fine course of ore from top to bottom, and will yield 4 tons per fathom; the end of this level is rather hard for driving, and expect shortly a change for the better. In B level the lode in No. 1 sink looks well, and continues to yield from 2½ to 3 tons, worth 15½ per fm. We have cleared No. 2 sink during the week, and find in the bottom for 2½ fms. long a good course of ore, yielding 2½ tons rich ore per fm. No. 4 sink remains as last reported, 3 tons, worth 15½ per fm. In A level, the men are following the rib of ore, which has greatly improved, and the ground favourable for a large deposit of ore. All other operations are progressing. We have a large quantity of ore at surface, and upon clearing No. 3 sink, and completing the rails in Cleve, we shall be enabled to send at least 50 tons per month to market, and leave good profits to the adventurers.

**COLLACOMBE.**—S. Mitchell, Feb. 19: During the last week the 62 fm. level, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven about 6 ft., the lode has become more ore, and its general character much improved. The 62, east of Morris's, has been driven 6 ft., the lode continues as last reported on. The 50, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 7 ft., the lode is still a very fine course of ore, worth 11½ per fm. The men belonging to the 50 east are removed to the 26, to put in launders, cut drains, &c., for the purpose of saving the surface water from Morris's engine-shaft. The pitches in the back of the 50 look well. The new winding machine will be ready to work on Saturday next. There is no other change to notice in any other part of the mine.

**CROW HILL.**—The 55 fathom level east is still further improved; there is a good leader of lead, about 3 in. wide, and will produce full 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; from general appearances, we fairly calculate on further improvement.—Feb. 16.

**CURBERT UNITED.**—S. Richards, Feb. 16: The lode in the stopes in the back of the 65 fathom level, south of Trebellan shaft, is somewhat improved, now producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the sump winze also has a more promising appearance than of late, and producing a little rich work. All other parts are without any important alteration since my last report. The 66, south of sump winze, is now extended to within a few feet of Towsey's shaft; the 56 south end is driven under it, and the men this morning put to rise against the pane sinking below the 46, in favourable ground. We have not raised as much ore during the past month as was expected, but the ends will shortly reach some important points, where I hope we shall be enabled to do better.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—J. Lord, Feb. 20: We are progressing very favourably in cutting ground and timbering the north shaft—4 to 5 fathoms being completed. I have put the shaftmen to take out ground for the bob-pit, that the masons may get up the walls in time to keep the carpenters to work. We are proceeding with the surface operations with the greatest expedition; every one is exerting himself to get it to work, as we all believe we are going to have a good and lasting mine. We have a great deal of ground to remove to get our flat-roads in line to attach to our engine when required; this being done now will save us from removing a single stave. We have four men at this place, and four men making the gutter to take the water from the north shaft, which we may not need, so that we may not destroy any land. I have to inform you that in bringing up this cutting we have discovered the back of a lode, between the trial shaft and the north lode, of a similar character to that at the trial shaft. This lode, should it underlay continue as seen here, we shall have in our shaft at 35 fms. deep, which will, I have no doubt, present such prospects as will satisfy all concerned.

**DEVON WHEAL BULLER.**—Since last report a great change has taken place in the 32, driving west. We have arrived at the end of the horse of killas, in which the lode has been split; the lode is now very much improved in size and quality, producing some rich ore, with a quantity of water coming from the end. We have seen nothing like it since the lode has been cut, and there is not a doubt that we are just now at the best of the lode. This will be all covered in, so that we may not destroy any land; we have just met the cross-course, but cannot say anything of the lode on the eastern side. In the 20 east the lode is much larger than last week, and quite the same character as before, producing good stones of ore—a very promising lode. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.—Feb. 21.

**EAST GOLDSOPE.**—J. Frank, Feb. 21: We have commenced stoping in back of the lode to the west of engine-shaft, where we have a good lode, from which we are raising a considerable quantity of copper ore. We are busily employed on a north lode, from which large quantities of lead have been extracted by Sir John Woodford's agents some years since, and which, added to East Goldsop, will greatly enhance its value. I have seen sufficient to satisfy me we have a valuable property in these mines, and one that will repay the adventurers for their outlay.

**EAGLEBROOK.**—H. Tyack, Feb. 18: Since my last report, we have advanced the 25 fm. level west of engine-shaft 6 ft., making the length now driven 6 fms. 4 ft.; the lode in the present end is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, of the same material as before, and is also more wet. We shall push on this level as speedily as possible, to reach the ore ground seen above in the 10 fm. level. In the 10 fm. level west we have advanced 25 fms. 3 ft.; the present end is not so productive as it was a short time ago, but the appearance of the ground is good, and we have no doubt of getting into more ore again shortly. The 10 east is extended from the shaft 21 fms. 3 ft.; the lode has now become very kindly, especially towards the bottom of the level; we have a well-defined branch of lead, 3 to 4 in. wide, and solid, accompanied by strings of copper, goosam, and white soft spar; we cannot but consider this part of the mine, at the present time, very encouraging. We now intend to open out a greater breadth of the lode in this place, so as to ascertain more fully its quality, as it is very possible there is more ore on the south side. We are glad to say the winze, 25 fms. west of engine-shaft, from the adit level to the 10 fm. level, is now communicated, but it will take a week longer to square up the ground; we have had lead all the way down. In consequence of this winze our levels are now well ventilated. We have now picked a good size of ore, and shall commence crushing to-morrow. We shall be ready with the drive during the time the ore has accumulated. We have ordered a small quantity of rails for the levels, which is always accompanied with economy of labour.

**EAST BIRCH TOR (DARROOK).**—R. Etheridge, F.G.S., Feb. 19: The driving and stoping on the south lode, and Graham's lode in the 12 fm. level, both east and west of the engine-shaft, are for the present suspended, the extreme hardness of the granite and width of the lode, which is poor, rendering it unprofitable, therefore the men employed in these stopes will be placed in those of the north lode, which daily gives proof of improvement and paying work. The end in the deep adit is 16 fms. west of Dix's shaft, and is producing fine stones of tin ore; the stopes east of the

shaft are paying work; the about adit on the same lode, west of Dix's shaft, is driven 9 fms. lode not so wide, but better work. The captain will shortly cross-cut north to intersect more northerly lodes; by the first week in next month we shall send to market a good sampling of tin. Our water-power now drives 37 heads, which are supplied from the north lode stopes.

**ESGAR-MWYN.**—S. Vial, J. Paul, Feb. 16: We have driven the 55 ½ fms. east, and have much pleasure in stating that the lode is well-defined, and composed of clay-slate, quartz, and blende, with a good mixture of lead ore; it is equal in value to any part of the old bottoms seen by us, and is worth fully 1 ton of ore per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine, except that the slope west of the rise, on north lode, above the adit level, is slightly improved, worth 10 cwt. per fm.

**PEE DONALD.**—J. Muffet, Feb. 17: The lode in the winze sinking under level A, on Smiddy lode, is worth 4 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; the eastern part of the winze is looking better than the western, though there was but little ore to be seen in driving. Level B, east of this winze, was set to four men on Saturday last, at 6½ per fathom. There is no change in level B since last report; we intend to drive south, to see the south part of the lode before driving further west, which we think is not far from us, as the north wall has come round south 8 or 9 feet—set to four men, at 6½ per fm. To rise in the back of this level, against the winze sinking under level A, by two men, at 4½ per fathom; the lode is worth about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; there are about 4 fms. to hole. Level C end to drive west by four men, at 3½ per fm.; the lode in this end is at present poor.

**FRANK MILLS.**—J. P. Nicholls, Feb. 20: Yesterday we sent down and fixed the bottom of the plunger-lift; to-day we have sent down the plunger-pole, and are now sending down the rods; we are getting on quite as fast as we expected, and, if all be well, we shall put the lift to work on Friday evening or Saturday morning; there has not been anything done in the ends this week, as the men have been to capstan; we have not hindered the men in the rise as yet, but we expect we shall to-morrow. The rise is looking well—quite as good as when you were here. We have sent away 4 tons 6 cwt. of lead, and have several tons more to send away. The dressing has been very slow this week, on account of the weather.

**GALIT-Y-PFRITH-RHEDYN.**—E. Rogers: The ground is very hard, and worse to drive in than before, but I hope when we cross this hard bar we shall cut the lode.

**GAWTON UNITED.**—J. Hamby, Feb. 20: The lode in the 36 is improving, it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing good stones of ore; the rise in this level remains as last reported. The lode in the 24 is large, a fine ore lode. Capt. Thomas has inspected the mine, and will forward a full report.

**GREAT CRINIS.**—W. Woolcock: We are rising in back of the 38 fm. level, east of Union shaft, on middle lode, by six men, where we have a kindly lode, and secure the end to 3 ft. wide, which will make some good tribute ground; we are also securing the end, east from same shaft, in same level, by six men, where we have a lode 2 feet wide, a kindly lode. In the 80, east from same shaft, on north part of the main lode, we are driven by four men, where we have a lode 3 ft. wide, composed of mundle, spar, and spots of copper ore, which is of a promising character. In the 24, west from engine-shaft, on middle lode, we have a lode 3 feet wide, with ore and mundle in it, a very kindly lode, driving by four men; we are rising in the back of the same level by four men, where we have a lode from 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, good stones of ore in it. We have a cross-cut driving north from the same shaft in the 35 by six men, to cut the north lode, where we expect to get a profitable lode, as we have ore gone down on cauter level above. We are driving west of cauter shaft in the 10 by four men, on cauter level, where we have a lode 1½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore in it. All the above mentioned levels are of great importance. We propose to drive the 38, west from engine-shaft, on middle lode, the 24, east of same shaft, on same lode, the 38, at Union shaft, on flat lode, and the 31, west from Cornish's shaft, on middle lode; in driving these levels there is not the least doubt but that we shall be successful in finding ore. We have 90 men employed in the tribute department; the tribute range from 75. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in 17.

**GREAT POLGOOTH.**—J. Puckey, B. Hancock, E. Dunstan, Feb. 20: The engine-shaft is now down 13 fms. below the 116 fm. level; at this point we propose next week to begin to drive; it will take us some little time to timber and secure the shaft, but the most of this will be done by another party of men, and we shall commence driving. The lode in the shaft continues good; we have seen but a short distance on it at present, but shall soon open a few fms. east and west, when its importance and character will be more clearly defined. The 116 has been driven south through the elvan to cut the south lode, which we are driving on in the 106, and we expect to cut it shortly. The 116 east has been driven about 2 fms., and a good lode. The 106, south of the elvan, is now opened about 16 fms.; the east end has a good lode, with very strong and favourable indications; and the lode in the west end, where we are working, shows that the unexpected dip of the elvan has been only regarded our operations, the lode in the south part, which we have only regarded the loss of the north. The winze sinking below the 84 is down about 8 fms., and we expect to hole the 96 in about a month. The lode throughout has produced good stuff, and will open tribute ground. We know of no variation in the tribute department, but the mine, on the whole, has never presented prospects so favourable for the future, which we believe a few months will fully establish. We are at present much behind in our tin returns, from a variety of causes over which we could have no control; but this will gradually be regained, and our confidence in the mine is unaltered.

**GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.**—N. Yolland, Feb. 20: I beg to inform you that the engine-shaft is down 10 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 50 fm. level, and by the end of this week we calculate to bring down the intended depth of 60 fms. The shaft has been opened 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. east, and 1 fm. 3 ft. west from the cross-course on the north lode, which contains capricious quartz, mundle, and occasional spots of ore. In the 40 fm. level cross-cut, west from the engine-shaft, the lode has been opened into 2 fms. 2 ft. level, which is very promising, containing capricious quartz, mundle, and good stones of ore. This level going northward is without material alteration. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 30 is down 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. The lode is worth from 1 ton to 1½ ton of ore per fm. The slope in the bottom of the 30 will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. The pitch in the back of the 40, east from Row's shaft, will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The pitch in the back of the 30, west from the cross-course, will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The pitch in the back of the 30, east from the cross-course, will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 20 is producing 2½ tons per fm.

**GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.**—T. Metherell, Feb. 21: We have not yet discovered the lode west of the cross-course. We have no improvement in the south cross-cut; the ground continues much the same as when last reported—clean killas, and water still flowing from the present end. We have completed the tramroad, and commenced tramming the stuff.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, Feb. 16: The lode in the 80, east of cross-course, is 1 ft. wide, worth 5½ per fm. In the 80 west the lode is small and unproductive. In the 70 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, promising. In the 40, west of new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm. The pitches are looking well.

**GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.**—J. Richards, Feb. 19: Morris's engine-shaft is down 18 fms. from surface, and is still being sunk in favourable ground for prospecting. It is now at 3 fms. depth, which will, we think, occupy three weeks, when a 20 fm. level cross-cut will be driven south at intersection of the lode. The weather having become more favourable, the masonry of engine-house, &c., will be proceeded with.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—John Stevens, W. Engelhole, W. Arthur, Feb. 18: The main lode in the 30 fm. level, east of Painter's shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundle, jack, and good stones of copper ore, yielding 1 ton per fm.; same level, west of said shaft, lode 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, fluor-spar, and mundle, with stones of copper ore, a very promising lode. The lode in the 170, west of Painter's shaft, is 14 in. wide, poor. The lode in the 160 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of elvan, capricious quartz, and mundle, and, judging from the level above, we may expect an improvement in this end daily. We are not sinking Copper House shaft, as the lode in the 145, in consequence of an increase of water, but are cross-cutting in the 160 under the 170, to drain the same. The 155, east of Field's shaft, is the same as last reported. In the 142, east of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of sugary spar, priam, mundle, and jack, with stones of good copper ore. In the 130, on Hodge's lode, east of Falmouth shaft, the lode is 4 in. wide, spar and ore. The 120 cross-cut south, towards Alfred Consols lode, is progressing favourably. In the 125, on north lode, we are still cross-cutting north for more lodes. The south lode in the 137, west of Copper House shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 2½ tons per fm., worth 23.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.**—John Rogers, Feb. 19: The 57 fm. level east continues as good as ever it has been, but the ground is still hard. In the lode in the stopes there is a fine bunch of ore, and the tribute pitches are looking well. The lode in the shaft under the 61 is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, producing some ore, but not rich; the lode in the 61 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and lead; we shall have a course of ore here soon. The 51 west is opening tribute ground. The lode in the winze under the 40 is very much improved, opening good tribute ground. We cannot do anything in the 40 east for want of air, which is very bad. The lode in the 30 east is improved within the past week, producing more lead. Our dressing operations are getting on satisfactorily at present, but we have had a great deal of rain, which has rather thrown us back, but we shall have longer days and finer weather very soon I hope.

**GREAT WHEAL BUSY.**—J. B. Pascoe: Since we commenced operations in the mine, in the latter part of October last, we have cleared the deep adit level, and have driven the shaft, about 170 fms. to the west of Farnfield's engine-shaft in Wheal Busy. The distance is about 800 fms., done in three months, with six men, and in the winter, though it has been said that we could not do it. We have collared up



engine-shaft will produce, for the length of the shaft and 6 ft. deep, 2400, worth of tin, equal to about 1494, per fm. for driving. No. 48. In the 70 the lode is worth 400, per fm. No. 70. In the 70 the lode is worth 350, per fm. No. 71. In the 70 the lode is worth 300, per fm. No. 72. In the 70 the lode is worth 250, per fm. No. 73. In the 70 the lode is worth 200, per fm. No. 74. In the 70 the lode is worth 150, per fm. No. 75. In the 70 the lode is worth 100, per fm. No. 76. In the 70 the lode is worth 50, per fm. No. 77. In the 70 the lode is worth 25, per fm. No. 78. In the 70 the lode is worth 12 1/2, per fm. No. 79. In the 70 the lode is worth 6 1/4, per fm. No. 80. In the 70 the lode is worth 3 1/8, per fm. No. 81. In the 70 the lode is worth 1 5/16, per fm. No. 82. In the 70 the lode is worth 7/8, per fm. No. 83. In the 70 the lode is worth 3/4, per fm. No. 84. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2, per fm. No. 85. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4, per fm. No. 86. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/8, per fm. No. 87. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/16, per fm. No. 88. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/32, per fm. No. 89. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/64, per fm. No. 90. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/128, per fm. No. 91. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/256, per fm. No. 92. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/512, per fm. No. 93. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1024, per fm. No. 94. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2048, per fm. No. 95. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4096, per fm. No. 96. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/8192, per fm. No. 97. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/16384, per fm. No. 98. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/32768, per fm. No. 99. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/65536, per fm. No. 100. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/131072, per fm. No. 101. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/262144, per fm. No. 102. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/524288, per fm. No. 103. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1048576, per fm. No. 104. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2097152, per fm. No. 105. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4194304, per fm. No. 106. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/8388608, per fm. No. 107. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/16777216, per fm. No. 108. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/33554432, per fm. No. 109. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/67108864, per fm. No. 110. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/134217728, per fm. No. 111. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/268435456, per fm. No. 112. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/536870912, per fm. No. 113. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1073741824, per fm. No. 114. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2147483648, per fm. No. 115. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4294967296, per fm. No. 116. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/8589934592, per fm. No. 117. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/17179869184, per fm. No. 118. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/34359738368, per fm. No. 119. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/68719476736, per fm. No. 120. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/137438953472, per fm. No. 121. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/274877906944, per fm. No. 122. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/549755813888, per fm. No. 123. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1099511627776, per fm. No. 124. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2199023255552, per fm. No. 125. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4398046511104, per fm. No. 126. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/8796093022208, per fm. No. 127. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/17592186044416, per fm. No. 128. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/35184372088832, per fm. No. 129. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/70368744177664, per fm. No. 130. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/140737488355328, per fm. No. 131. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/281474976710656, per fm. No. 132. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/562949953421312, per fm. No. 133. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1125899906842624, per fm. No. 134. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2251799813685248, per fm. No. 135. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4503599627370496, per fm. No. 136. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/9007199254740992, per fm. No. 137. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/18014398509481984, per fm. No. 138. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/36028797018963968, per fm. No. 139. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/72057594037927936, per fm. No. 140. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/144115188075855872, per fm. No. 141. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/288230376151711744, per fm. No. 142. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/576460752303423488, per fm. No. 143. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1152921504606846976, per fm. No. 144. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2305843009213693952, per fm. No. 145. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4611686018427387904, per fm. No. 146. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/9223372036854775808, per fm. No. 147. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/18446744073709551616, per fm. No. 148. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/36893488147419103232, per fm. No. 149. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/73786976294838206464, per fm. No. 150. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/147573952589676412928, per fm. No. 151. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/295147905179352825856, per fm. No. 152. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/590295810358705651712, per fm. No. 153. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1180591620717411303424, per fm. No. 154. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2361183241434822606848, per fm. No. 155. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4722366482869645213696, per fm. No. 156. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/9444732965739290427392, per fm. No. 157. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/18889465931478580854784, per fm. No. 158. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/37778931862957161709568, per fm. No. 159. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/75557863725914323419136, per fm. No. 160. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/151115727451828646838272, per fm. No. 161. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/302231454903657293676544, per fm. No. 162. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/604462909807314587353088, per fm. No. 163. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1208925819614629174706176, per fm. No. 164. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2417851639229258349412352, per fm. No. 165. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4835703278458516698824704, per fm. No. 166. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/9671406556917033397649408, per fm. No. 167. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/19342813113834066795298816, per fm. No. 168. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/38685626227668133590597632, per fm. No. 169. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/77371252455336267181195264, per fm. No. 170. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/154742504910672534362390528, per fm. No. 171. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/309485009821345068724781056, per fm. No. 172. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/618970019642690137449562112, per fm. No. 173. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1237940039285380274899124224, per fm. No. 174. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2475880078570760549798248448, per fm. No. 175. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/4951760157141521099596496896, per fm. No. 176. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/9903520314283042199192993792, per fm. No. 177. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/19807040628566084398385987584, per fm. No. 178. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/39614081257132168796771975168, per fm. No. 179. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/79228162514264337593543950336, per fm. No. 180. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/158456325028528675187087900672, per fm. No. 181. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/316912650057057350374175801344, per fm. No. 182. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/633825300114114700748351602688, per fm. No. 183. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/1267650600228229401496703205376, per fm. No. 184. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/2535301200456458802993406410752, per fm. No. 185. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/5070602400912917605986812821504, per fm. No. 186. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/10141204801825835211973625643008, per fm. No. 187. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/20282409603651670423947251286016, per fm. No. 188. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/40564819207303340847894502572032, per fm. No. 189. In the 70 the lode is worth 1/81129638414606681695789005144064, per fm. No. 190. 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**At Michell Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—**Balance last audit, 60*l.*; mine cost for Oct., Nov., Dec., and Jan., 447*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*=507*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; Cullis, 342*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; sale of lead ore, 148*l.* 10*s.*; leaving balance against adventure 16*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The liabilities over assets are 116*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

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At Merilyn Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2097. 8s. 10d.; calls, 4811. 3s. 11d.; sale of ore, 1964. 8s.; loan, 2001. 10s. 4d.—Mines cost for Nov. Dec., and Jan., 8692. 9s. 4d.; part of July bills, 631. 9s.; royalty, interest, and commission, 932. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance in hand, 541. 18s. 7d. The balance of liabilities over assets is 6387. 10s. 8d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At Wheal Trehilly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2711. 6s. 10d.; labour cost, Oct., 2274. 8s. 10d.; Nov., 2171. 11s. 7d.; Dec., 1954. 0s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 2291. 4s. 11d.; tribute, 711. 6s. 4d.; Wheal Agar, for boiler, 1251. 13s. 9d.; interest, 171. 5s. 6d.—14391. 17s. 9d.—By calls, 7891. 5s. 3d.; copper ore sold, 4234. 2s. 7d.; leaving balance against mine, 2221. 9s. 6d.; against which there were arrears of calls and ore bills due, 4361. 9s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. W. Roberts and D. Lankbury reported that the north lode in the 90 ft. level was 1 ft. wide, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ore per fm.; in the 80 lode was  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, 2 tons; in the 70 west 1 ft. wide, kindly; the counter lode in the 50 east 1 ft. wide, 1 ton per fm.; the 40 west 1 ft. wide, good stones of ore. At next sampling they expected to sample about 40 tons of ore.

At Great Cowarth Mine special general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. E. Downing in the chair), it was proposed "That the shares in arrears of call be absolutely forfeited, according to the circular of the 9th inst.," to which the following amendment was put—"That, in lieu of the forfeiture of the shares, proceedings be taken against the shareholders for the debts of the mine;" where there appeared—For the amendment, 1670 votes; proposition, 70: being a majority of 1600 votes in favour of the amendment.

At East Wheal George meeting, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 2331. 14s. 3d.

At Durood Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Josiah Bates in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of mine, 151. 3s. 1d. The minutes, &c., from August, 1854, to the present time were read. Lord Kinsale was re-elected chairman, and Messrs. Henry Kirtton and Henry Barnes elected directors, in the room of Messrs. Sirr and Thos. Monro, who retired from the direction. A detailed account will be found in another column.

At East Wheal Russell meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Bastow in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1171. 4s. 10d.; calls, 7761. 11s. 1d.—1891. 15s. 11d.—By labour cost, Oct., 1211. 4s. 3d.; Nov., 1211. 4s. 3d.; Dec., 1151. 15s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 1151. 15s. 3d.; inspection, 21. 2s.; office expenses, committee, and secretary, 34. 19s. 5d.; printing, 41. 5s. 6d.; calls in arrears and discount, 2591. 17s. 6d.; leaving in hand, 1401. 11s. 1d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The expenditure over the receipts to the next meeting was estimated at 5221. 18s. 6d. Capt. W. Methrell reported that the 60 ft. level was very promising, yielding malleable copper and grey ore occasionally. The lode in the 55, driving east, produces fine specimens of red oxide of copper. He considered the adventurers had one of the best mines working in the district.

At Trehellian Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3961. 17s. 6d.; mine cost and merchants' bills from Sept. to Dec. last, 6651. 8s. 6d.—10591. 17s. 6d.—Calls received, 6001. 0s. 11d.; ore sold (less dues), 2971. 16s. 3d.; materials sold, 471. 8s. 6d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 1161. 19s. 8d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At West Trehellian Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1511. 19s. 3d.; mine cost from March to Dec. last, 3211. 4s. 2d.—4731. 3s. 5d.—By calls received, 2491. 0s. 11d.; ore sold (less dues), 711. 5s. 10d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 1611. 17s. 7d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At Wheal Charlotte meeting, on Feb. 9, the accounts showed—Labour cost, Sept. and Oct., 891. 5s. 21d.; merchants' bills, 1811. 5s. 2d.—10791. 10s. 4d.—Copper ore and tin stuff sold (less lord's dues, 1-20th), 8991. 13s. 51.—Balance end of Aug., 2371. 10s. 11d.; leaves balance to next account, 581. Labour cost, Nov. and Dec., 8241. 10s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 2511. 17s. 1d.—10831. 7s. 9d.—Copper ore and tin stuff sold (less lord's dues, 1-20th), 3961. 17s. 6d.—14391. 17s. 9d.—By calls, 7891. 5s. 3d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 1151. 15s. 3d.—Bills due, 1151. 15s. 3d.; inspection, 21. 2s.; office expenses, committee, and secretary, 34. 19s. 5d.; printing, 41. 5s. 6d.; calls in arrears and discount, 2591. 17s. 6d.; leaving in hand, 1401. 11s. 1d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The expenditure over the receipts to the next meeting was estimated at 5221. 18s. 6d. Capt. W. Methrell reported that the engine shaft was sunk 5 fms. below the 42 ft. level, and much improved. The lode in the 42 was promising, with good stones of ore. The north lode in the 40 was 10 in. wide, with a small branch of ore; and in the winze below the 30 it was 9 ft. per fm. Since last sampling, 51 tons of ore had been raised, and 10 pitches set, varying from 7s. to 12s. in 11.

At West Caradon quarterly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Expenditure for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 73621. 11s. 21d.; returns of ore for the same time (less dues), 66231. 12s. 10d.; sundry receipts, 521. 0s. 6d.; making the loss for the three months, 6891. 17s. 10d.; which, deducted from the balance of last account (8401. 11s. 8d.), leaves the small balance of 1511. 19s. 3d. in favour of the adventurers on the 31st of Dec., 1855. A striking feature in these accounts is the small amount of 7311. 7s. 3d. spent on work in three months, and in a mine of this extent; while we observe that credit is taken for copper ore sold on the 17th of last month, although the bills for the same cannot be due for nearly another month, and proving that the pursuer has been under the necessity of discounting the ore bills. The agents' report on the mine is, however, satisfactory, and recent difficulties being nearly overcome, we anticipate a resumption of dividends in six or eight months.

At Wheal Brewer meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 561. 17s. 4d.; mine cost and merchants' bills from Sept. to December last, 1651. 2s. 10d.—2211. 17s. 4d.—By calls, 2211. 17s. 4d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 2191. 11s. 8d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At the Keswick Mining Company meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 911. 3s. 7d.; calls, 6491. 0s. 11d.; sales of ore, 8901. 9s. 7d.; loan (per Mr. A. Graham), 4501. 2071. 18s. 3d.—14071. 10s. 4d.—By account of costs, to end of Dec., 14671. 10s. 4d.; on account of loan and interest, 4701. 6s. 6d.; balance of Richardson and Talbot's account, 51. 4s. 4d.; petty expenses, &c., leaving a balance in hand of 1291. 17s. 4d. The statement of liabilities and assets shows—Balance of mine costs and merchants' bills, 5111. 12s. 3d.; loan, 1001. 0s. 11d.—1611. 12s. 3d.; unpaid calls, 2271. 2s. 6d.; liabilities over assets, 3604. 0s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and the next meeting was special, the all shares in arrears may be forfeited. Capt. Trevelyan, in concluding his report, says—"I have much pleasure in informing you that Mr. Davies, Lord Moxton's steward, has promised an addition to this sett, the whole of which is on the main east and west lode, and the position is one of the very best in the neighbourhood. I am strongly of opinion, from the character of the lodes, and the local situation, that Gareskine Mine will soon be one of great note."

At the Queen of Dart meeting, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The Moxon Great Consols Company half-yearly meeting, at Birmingham, yesterday (Mr. Chas. Hinks in the chair), was a very satisfactory one, the prospects being considered good. In next week's Journal, we will give a detailed report of the proceedings.

Orsedd, Merilyn, East Wheal Rose, Wheal Trelawny, Frongoch, East Darren, Egair Mwyn, Wheal Mary Ann, Pantymwyn, Penrynblas, Westminster, Mesayafn, Minera, Bwlch Gwyn, have sold black tin. Great Polgoth and Polberro have sold black tin.

Mining in North Wales is in a most prosperous condition. The Anna Maria Mine, opposite Barmouth, has passed into other hands, and will be worked in a spirited manner. Capt. J. Floyd is to be the agent.

A new mine, containing most promising indications, will be opened next week. It is situated south of Anna Maria, and will be called Welsh Gt. Consols. From Gollertheim, Capt. J. Jones reports that the lode in the back of France's level has been yielding good ore all the week, and they intend to open on the old workings to meet it. Bonall's slope yields 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; lode 8 ft. wide, and well mixed with the through.

From Nankos and Penrhyn, Capt. M. Barbory reports that the 46 ft. level has, during the past week, been driven through a very promising and productive lode, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ton per fm., and the level above is full 10 fathoms behind this discovery; in same level, driving east, the lode yielded 10 cwt. per fm.; slopes over ditto, 10 cwt. per fm. In the pitch in back of the 26, east of Penrhyn, the lode yields  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fm. There was no alteration in the 26, and they were getting on well with the dressing.

From West Polberro, Capt. T. Julian reports, that the lode at Mason's shaft is 14 ft. wide, containing fluor-spar, murchie, black jack, and black copper ore. In the lode is 20 ft. wide, containing rich black ore, gossan, soft spar, and murchie. North of Callow lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with rich yellow copper ore. In the slopes in back of the lode is 15 in. wide, very fine scales of ore. Callow lode, east of cross road, produces copper and the work, 6 ft. wide. They were dressing a parcel of tin for market, and one of copper for the second week in March. From East Frongoch, Capt. T. Pascoe reports that they have intersected and cut through 6 ft. of the main lode, it has a well-defined wall, and underlies 20 ft. in a fathom, blende, sulphur, copper, and lead; the ground is hard, and a large quantity of water has made its appearance.

Much interest has, we are informed, been excited in the town of Buckfastleigh and neighbourhood, by the setting to work of a new mine, called Skinat, situated in the parish of Dean Prior, the property of Mr. John Buller Yarde Buller. This sett has been long sought after, and is considered to contain several lodes of tin and copper, and our correspondent informs us that he has seen beautiful stones of copper ore, broken from one of the lodes. The mine will be under the management of Capt. W. Williams, of Carnarvon, and the Copper Tin Mine.

The Cambrian Gold Mining Company have received favourable reports from Capt. Thomas Andrew up to Wednesday. From the 13th inst., in the course of working, they had daily seen visible gold in the lode. The castings, by Harvey and Co., for the stamps had been shipped on board the *Mellancar*, and the ship was only waiting for a favourable tide to put to sea. It is considered that the trials at the Cambrian Mines are the most interesting at present going on in Wales, being conducted altogether upon a new system in this country.

We have been informed that the process patented by Mr. Low, and on which he has been experimenting for some months at Rotherhithe, has proved a failure, the produce being nil. The operations have taken place on 26 tons of ore from the mines of the Barmouth Association, which, on assay, produced  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of gold to the ton. Still, Mr. Low has unbounded confidence in the correctness of his process, although, he states, he cannot look forward to favourable results.

The report of the committee of management of the Algoed Slate Quarry, the meeting of the shareholders in which we reported last week, has now been circulated. It is an elaborate affair, and enters into complete history of all the transactions connected with the operations of the company. They admit that the very favourable character of the property fully bears out the reports upon it; but the want of sufficient machinery prevents the company from realising the profitable results which they otherwise might do. Still they see no cause for despondency—errors have been committed, money has been laid out, not lost; and if the shareholders will be true to themselves, throw aside all petty feelings, and raise money for the machinery, they will have a profitable and permanent investment. In the report of Mr. G. Smith, he recommends the committee to get rid of the present machinery, which takes up the room where more efficient apparatus may be placed, and to endeavour to get the royalty reduced from 1-10th to 1-12th.

The Great Sortridge Consols meeting is convened for Wednesday.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—**DRYDOW MINES.**—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Botallack, Brynford Hall, Carnarvon, Cefn Cwn Brynwy, Condorow, Dharode, Dolcoath, East Pool, Foxdale, Goggin, Gonnemena, Great Wheal Vor, Llaburne, Marke Valley, Nantoes and Penrhyn, North Wheal Basset, Par Consols, Phoenix, Providence Mines, Rosewarne United, Sortridge Consols, South Tamar, South Toleas, South Wheal Frances, Spearhead Consols, Tamar Consols, Trebarn, Trevelyan, United Mines (Gwynn), Vale of Tewy, West Basset, West Caradon, West Frodoe, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Exmouth, Wheal Jane, Wheal Killy (Ury Leant), Wheal Owles, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Tremayne, Wheal Wrey, Wisklow, Mining Company of Ireland.

**MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.**—Ballyvaughan, Bell and Llanarth, Boringdon Consols, Boiling Well, Boreas, Brynall, Callington, Calstock Consols, Cambrian, Carnall, Carnarvon United, Cijah and Wentworth, Colacomb, Craddock Moor, Crow Hill (St. Stephen's), Cwm Darren, Devon and Cornwall United, Devon Wheal Buller, East Basset, East Buller, East Gannet Lake, East Wheal Rose, East Wheal Russell, Gawn United, Gribbler and St. Aubyn, Great Sheba Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Fortune, Halamanning and Croft Gohal, Herward United, Hill Bridge Consols, Lady Bertha, Madron United, Nant-ar-Nelle, North Frances, North Towy and Cystanow, North Wheal Robert, Pen-an-dra, Porthkella United, Penrose Consols, Queen of Dart, Rosewarne and Herland United, Sitchey Wheal Boller, South Carn Brea, South Gannet, South Wheal Crofty, Stray Park and Camborne Veas, Tees Side, Tregon Consols, Trinity, Tyne Head, West Alfred Consols, West Sortridge, Wheal Edward, Wheal Emma, Wheal Hendy, Wheal Langford, Wheal Polmear, Wheal Trehilly, Wheal Ury, Wheal Zion, Yelland Consols.

**MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.**—Clew Bay, Great Sortridge, South Wheal Phoenix, Treby, Wheal Grenville.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been firm. In consequence of the favourable progress reported at the meeting of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, some inquiry has been made for the shares, which changed hands at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. National Brazilian has remained firm at 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Imperial Brazilian, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. John del Rey, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cobre Copar, 66 to 68; Copiapo, 22 to 24; Linares, 24 to 26; Pontabaud, 12 to 14; Royal Santiago, 2 to 3. The only transaction effected yesterday in securities of this description were in Lusitania, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; United Mexican, 3 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

At the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. W. Cater in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company, 13,000l. 9s. 9d. A satisfactory report from the directors was read, which was unanimously adopted. Messrs. Anderson, Cater, and Gladstone, were re-elected directors; and a resolution being passed to increase the number from nine to ten, Mr. G. L. Way was elected a member of the board. The proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company adjourned meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. George Tate in the chair), the Chairman stated that in consequence of the subscription list not having been completed, the directors had come to the resolution to propose to the meeting that the company be wound-up, as it was impossible to carry on the undertaking unless the shareholders would come forward and support it. There were several parties ready to purchase the property, and who would make a good thing out of it. The mine having been proved beyond all dispute to be rich, the indifference of the shareholders seemed unaccountable. A shareholder said there were several persons in the room ready to increase their subscriptions, and eventually the list was made up to 4000l. An amendment to the resolution from the chair was put by Mr. Guedalia, seconded by Mr. Cooke (firm of Powell and Cooke), and carried unanimously—"That the meeting be adjourned until Thursday next, and notice given that unless the amount of 5000l. on debentures, as above (of which 4000l. has been already raised), be subscribed on or before that day, that legal steps be immediately thereupon taken to wind-up the company." Unless the sum named is fully subscribed for on or before Thursday, the 28th, the directors will send out by the mail of March 1, orders recalling their staff at the mine, and to suspend all their works. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned to the 28th inst.

At the East Indian Iron Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Crawford in the chair), the report submitted stated that the annual accounts and report from the chief manager in India had not arrived, owing to unavoidable delay, and, consequently, the directors were unable to prepare a complete statement of the proceedings of the company. Messrs. J. U. Ellis, W. J. Hamilton, and Geo. Norton, were re-elected directors, and Mr. A. H. Bosanquet was elected in the room of Mr. J. D. De Vitre (resigned). Mr. J. E. Coleman was re-elected auditor, and the meeting adjourned for three weeks.

The Central American Mining Company sold on Tuesday at Liverpool 10 tons of silver ore, at 741. 12s. 6d. per ton.

In American securities, there has been a moderate amount of business in London during the past week, without any material change in prices.

The Bosworth Mining Company is to be dissolved under the Winding-up Act—a petition to that effect having been presented to the Master of the Rolls by Mr. P. Marzack, and his wife, of Sander, Curwall, Mr. T. W. Robinson, mine agent, Ury Lant, and Mr. W. H. Coulson, merchant, Penzance.

The Gold Mining Share Market continues neglected, and the prices throughout the week have been merely nominal, with the exception of Chancellorsville Freehold, which have been freely dealt in at  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**THE IRON TRADE.**—The following weekly statement, to Feb. 18, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow, by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal orders for rails, castings, machinery, &c., so far as known to him to be in the iron markets of Great Britain and Ireland, not including private orders:—**ORDERS CONTRACTED FOR IN GLASGOW.**

Cast and wrought-iron work for No. 1 contract of the Loch Katrine Water Company. 1500 tons of rails for Scotch railways.

Quantities of socket pipes for some towns in England, Ireland, and Germany. 135 tons of water pipes and other castings for Kewick.

A steam-engine, wrought-iron tank, and water pipes for March, Isle of Ely. A beam engine, and a steam engine, and slide lathe for London. 2000 tons common railway chairs for England.

**PROSPECTIVE ORDERS.** New railways in the East Indies, Ceylon, and Chili. New socket pipes for the towns of Fife, Clevedon, and Lichfield, in England.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—"Ironmaster," in to-day's *Worcester Journal*, says, "I am very sorry that I have no better information with respect to the trade than what I last wrote. The demand is not so good as it was, and short time is being made by most of the manufacturers of the second class of wrought-iron. Boiler and boat plates, as well as sheets, are in very bad demand, and the orders which have generally found their way into South Staffordshire from the United States and Canada in February are held back, or the iron is not required. I do not for a moment believe the case is the case, for unless American iron orders must come, as there are stocks in the market, and the little misunderstanding which at present exists is most unlikely to operate against the demand. I am sure if the iron merchants there really believed in the probability of a rupture with us that orders would soon come in; our iron cannot (without the greatest inconvenience) be dispensed with in the States. Pig-iron, which for so many months was (according to the wrought-iron manufacturers' account) too high, has gone down in price considerably during this month, and it may be fairly said is not worth so much by 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton as at Christmas. There is also some little probability that coal will not be so dear for the next few months as it has been for two years past; still it is impossible for us to expect again to have cheap coal—i.e., so cheap in proportion to the price of iron as it used to be. In consequence of the orders for the Ordnance Department having been worked off by some of the contractors, a great reduction in the consumption of pig-iron has taken place, and some hundreds of moulds have been discharged from the different foundries in the district within the last fortnight. Add to this falling off the stoppage of exports for plates, angle, T, and rivet iron, to the north of Europe, and you will not be surprised that we should experience a slight check to the many months of prosperity which has been so marked in the iron trade. I do not believe a better demand ever existed, and I am certain so much iron has never made in the same period as from Midsummer, 1853, to Christmas, 1855. Although just now we are grumbling at pigs not carrying their price so well as they have done, and that orders for wrought-iron are slackening, it is not my opinion that we shall have a bad trade, or that there will be a reduction; the latter we shall know, of course, on March 27; but great exertions will be made to maintain present rates. I have known pig-iron fluctuate from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton during a single quarter, and have no alteration being made in the price of wrought-iron, and I do hope that if the pig-iron makers (from the large supply) have to take from 12s. to 15s. for mine pigs for a time, that bars will remain at 9s. 6d., and so give the manufacturers a turn; for those who have not been in a position to get the full declared price of the trade have lost money by their operations for the last year."

**HULL, Feb. 21.**—Our market has been very firm and buoyant during the week, and we notice more disposition on the part of investors to get into stock, especially anything of a solid character, and more particularly guaranteed stocks.—**FLINT AND CO.** **LEEDS, Feb. 21.**—We have had a fair amount of business in mining shares. Craven Moors have been largely dealt in; price, 18s. to 19s.; Great Alfred, 4s.; Great Sheba, 9s. to 10s.; Wheal Crebrior, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.—**FLETCHER AND CO.**

**SHEFFIELD, Feb. 20.**—There is nothing particular to report in the mining share market here this week, with the exception that Wheal Marys are flatter, and have been done at 25s. and Brightside at 55s. The closing quotations are as follow:—Brightside, 55 to 60; Calver Sough and Wren Park,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; Cranfant,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eysan, 25 to 26; Great Sheba,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Peak United, 9s. to 10s.; Princes of Wales, 9s.; West Phoenix,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; Wheal Gill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wheal Mary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; G. WILSON.

**FORT BOWEN MINES.**—We are compelled to postpone the letters of Dr. Collier, Mr. G. Tate, and "A Shareholder from the Beginning;" also the comments of "Ops," and several other matters.

**SILVER ORES.** Sold at Liverpool on the 19th February.

**LEAD ORES.** Sold on the 14th February.

**MINES.** Sold on the 16th February.

**MINES.** Sold on the 18th February.

**MINES.** Sold on the 20th February.

**Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 21st February.**

**BLACK TIN.** Sold on the 14th February.

**COPPER ORES.** Sampled January 30, and sold at Swansea February 19, 1856.

**TOTAL PRODUCE.**

**COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.**

**Copper Mines' Company.**

**Freeman and Co.**

**P. Grenfell and Sons.**

**Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.**

**Vivian and Sons.**

**Williams, Foster, and Co.**

**Mines Royal Company.**

**British and Foreign Copper Company.**

**Mason and Elkington.**

**F. Bankart.**

**C. Lambert.**

**Copper ores for sale at Swansea, March 4.**

**Copper ores for sale at Swansea, March 4.**

**Copper ores for sale at Swansea, March 4.**

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### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**THE TICKETING-SMELTERS AND MINERS.**—Sir: "Observer," in your last week's Journal, appears to be very anxious for the interest of the miners; indeed, far exceeding that generally adopted by the class to which I suppose he belongs—a smelter. Is it possible that the party to whom he alludes is endeavouring to break through a system that has been considered injurious to the miner? If so, perhaps he had better support him, although it may offend the ten who act in unison.—A LONDON SHAREHOLDER: Feb. 19.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "MINING JOURNAL."**—Sir: I should feel obliged if your correspondent, "Opa," would exercise a little more discretion in his classification. I decline the honour of being named in the association. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Birkmyre's notions in treating auriferous minerals, he is, at all events, a very good and steady assayer, and I was very glad to engage him for that purpose in the Port Phillip Company's establishment at Melbourne. The laboratory is not the place to study mining, nor yet to learn the effects of large iron pans, with heavy balls, quartz, and quicksilver; it is very different to a small pestle and mortar experiment. The results of such a mechanical application are the following:—The iron is ground, and forms an amalgam; this again becomes ground and divided, and mechanically mixed with the fine sulphur, and carried away in the slime. If heat be applied underneath, the bad effects are found still worse, and equally destructive to the mercury with calcined sulphur.—EVAN HOPKINS: *Grasshopper House*, Feb. 20.

**NEW DRAWING MACHINE.**—A correspondent objects to the credit of inventing the new hauling machine at Devon Great Consols being given to Mr. John Vigus, as two on the same principle have long been at work in Old Walsall Friendship, which were designed by Mr. A. Rowse.

**"L. M." (Reading).**—There have been various machines constructed, and patents taken out, for bending iron plates or bars to any necessary curve, both by rollers and by pressure. One of the best of the latter was patented by Mr. T. B. Turtin, of Sheffield, in 1849, and will be found described, with a diagram, in the *Mining Journal* of March 11, in that year. In this machine, the process of bending and fitting is performed by suitable shaped blocks; a lower one, firmly attached to a solid bed-plate, remains stationary; and an upper one, fitting into the lower, is made to lift up by a lever, to allow the bent sheet or bar to be removed, and an unbent one to be put in its place. The necessary pressure may be applied either by the before-mentioned lever, by hand pressure, or by steam or other power.

**LIVERPOOL COPPER OAR TICKETING.**—In our last Journal, it should have been stated that the copper oar sold at Liverpool on the last inst. was by Messrs. Enthoven and Sons, and not by Messrs. Myers.

**THE GREAT CAMBRIAN COMPANY.**—Sir: Being one of several creditors in this town who have long expected that the Great Cambrian Company would, before this, have come to a settlement with the men lately in their employ, and being very averse to push the latter for my claims, in order to prevent the parties being sued by them, I now begin to fear this course of conduct on my part has not been beneficial to my interests. May I, therefore, as a creditor, as well as myself, beg of you, or some of your correspondents, to throw a little light on the subject, as to what they are doing by they call "winding-up," so that we may judge for ourselves as to the best course to be now pursued? The men "promise fair," to pay when the company pay them; this, however, is a very inadequate promissory note for some scores of pounds to a poor and obliging Tradesman: *Dolgelly*, Feb. 20.

**GREAT CRINETS MINE.**—We have received a communication from "C." in answer to our correspondent, "H." last week. It would appear that "C."s knowledge of Mr. Manuel is rather limited, as we have reason to believe from his youth he has been engaged in mining operations; and, perhaps, Mr. Manuel will excuse our observing that it might have been more to his interest if he had continued to devote his ability to practical mining, in preference to his present occupation.

**CHANCELOREVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD COMPANY.**—The price these shares are now fetching in the market is about 10s. per share.

**IRON PAVEMENT—"F. S." (Highgate).**—The iron pavement recently laid down in Leadenhall-street, and which we noticed in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 19, appears at present to stand exceedingly well, presenting an unobscured curved surface, and a good foothold for the horse. One advantage claimed by the patentee is, however, not borne out in practice,—freedom from noise, as we cannot find the slightest difference on vehicles passing from the stone to the iron, or ascertain by the ear when it leaves one species of pavement to pass to the other. We think it bids fair to be an economical and permanent pavement, and that, from the experiment, the commissioners will be induced to pave the large thoroughfares generally in a similar manner. The experimental iron pavement at Springbank Foundry, Glasgow, will be found described in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 6, 1851, but we do not know whether it was found to answer the patentee's expectations, or otherwise.

**ITVINGRIDGE MINE.**—Enquiry should be made at the office for the particulars required. We should presume were correct, as printed; but, of course, precise information can be readily obtained.

**WHEAT MORGAN (LLANDOVRY).**—We have received a communication respecting this mine, which, from its *ex parte* character, we do not publish. The writer says that, from the encouraging reports in the *Mining Journal*, he was induced to inspect it, and found that they were all exaggerated, and some untrue. We should recommend parties interested to obtain a proper inspection by an impartial agent, and a report, and thus ascertain the real position and prospects of the adventure.

**"P." (Shadwell).**—The improved air-pump, patented by Mr. Siemens, of the Adelphi, was described in the *Mining Journal* of April 23, 1849. Its principal feature consists in having two cylinders, one below the other, having a plate between; and the lower cylinder having only one-third or one-fourth the sectional area of the upper one. One piston rod works both pistons, passing through an opening in the plate between them, which is a silk valve. The patentee estimates that in this pump the vacuum can be made in equal time 10,000 times more perfect than by the ordinary pump, in which only one cylinder is employed.

**WEST MARLBOROUGH COMPANY.**—"W. S." (Abingdon).—It will be seen in our advertising columns that Mr. Gaedalla has called a meeting for Tuesday next, to be held at the North and South American Coffee-house, at one o'clock.

**BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.**—In answer to several correspondents, we have to inform them that, at the last meeting, the directors distinctly pledged themselves that they would engage to pay all present and future liabilities, upon condition of the assets of the company being given up to them. The whole of the shareholders present appeared to be of opinion that it was a liberal offer on the part of the directors, and several expressed a wish that, at the adjourned meeting, there would be a very full attendance of the proprietors, to consent to the winding-up of the company upon the above terms.

**"M. and S." (Stockport).**—We should recommend an inspection of the stock of gas chandeliers, &c., at the manufactory of Mr. W. Potts, 16, Easy-row, Birmingham.

**GONAKESA MINE.**—A correspondent, writing on the present position of this adventure, is anxious to ascertain correctly what is doing. He says, the report for Oct. stated that there were some hundreds of tons of ore in sight, and it appears from the Journal, that 190 tons had gone to market. This, he says, has been lying broken in the bottom of the mine some years, and not recently obtained, as represented; and, as far as the writer can understand, he considers the company in a very unsatisfactory position. At the last meeting no call was made, although at least 12 per share was necessary, as the mine was in debt 669l. 5s. 9d., besides two months' cost, and at that meeting 1000l. was borrowed to carry on the mine. Our correspondent makes the accounts stand thus—A total debt of 2169l. 5s. 9d., and if the ore realised 1000l., it leaves a liability of 1169l. 5s. 9d., which will take at least a 25s. call to meet. He complains, too, that the mine has only a 22 in. cylinder, when a 30 in. is required, and that being 16 ins. deep; and many of his enquiries are being selling their shares, not seeing much prospect before them. We think there must be some error or misinformation in our correspondent's details, and shall be happy to insert any explanation, to put the company right with the public.

**PONT PHILLIP GOLD COMPANY.**—"A Holder of Many Shares" can obtain a copy of the directors' report on application at the office. If considered desirable, the necessity of a postponement for its further consideration should be determined upon at the meeting, at which our correspondent should be present.

**ORIGIN OF REDUCING IRON WITH COAL.**—A most interesting series of papers, by our old and esteemed correspondent, Mr. S. B. Rogers, on the Origin of Making Iron with Pit Coal (being a complete summary of Dad Dudley's "Metallum Martis; or Iron made with Pit Coal, Sea Coal, &c., and with the same Fuel to Melt and Fine Imperfect Metals, and Refine Perfect Metals"), will be found to commence in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 25, 1851, and followed up in subsequent numbers.

**TELMOLLET DOWNS.**—Sir: It must be very mortifying to a well-wisher of legitimate mining when, after purchasing shares in this rather suspicious adventure at 15s. each, besides paying numerous calls, and fully expecting to receive some benefit from the favourable reports continually issued to the shareholders, and printed in your Journal, to receive a notice stating that the mine is virtually abandoned; that 4d. per share is required immediately (without the purser showing for what it is wanted, and giving a statement of assets and liabilities); and that any shareholder wishing to avoid future liability, can pay the sum due, and relinquish his shares. Now, what I wish to know is this—Is a shareholder in a mine liable for costs, when a statement of assets and liabilities are not furnished to him? If any of our readers will answer this question, it will oblige one who has suffered much through these abortive schemes. Many know the questionable transactions connected with the extraction of gold from the mud of this mine, and which caused the shares to attain such a high price in the market. Let those parties only come forward, as Mr. H. Gaedalla has done, and fearlessly make public what they know, and then British mining may stand in the first rank of secure and profitable investments. Your powerful pen has done much, but I am sorry to say, it has much to do yet to weed the bad from the good.—R. E.

**DUNLEY WHEAL PHOENIX.**—We have received a communication from Captain John Spargo, on the subject of the remarks of "Cheesewring," in last week's Journal, in which he states that the agent's report was perfectly correct. The Dunley property is bounded on the north by Great Phoenix, on the west by South Phoenix, on the south and east by Marke Valley and Rose Down sets, at the north foot of Carden, where a small rivulet divides it from Dunley Wheel Phoenix. The new engine-shaft at Rose Down is 150 fms. due east from Dunley new engine-shaft, and there cannot be a doubt but that they will intersect the lode in the shaft at the same depth; and any one acquainted with the locality must see that this lode will enter the Dunley sett at a much shallower depth, as the property extends southwards, considerably eastward on the run of the lode. If the Rose Down and Marke Valley lode continues its underlie north, it is certain that the Marke Valley lode now discovered must in depth enter Dunley sett, the rich lode discovered being, he believes, their south lode. With respect to the sales of ore being stated as incorrect, Capt. Spargo says there is no desire on the part of the directors, Capt. Harris, or himself, to mislead the public, and he believes the report of Capt. Harris to be substantially correct.

**"Inquirer" (City).**—The quotation given in our last for Welsh Potol shares was on the authority of the managing director (Mr. T. W. Wilkinson), who informed us that transfers had been registered at 6l. and at 6l. 10s. "Inquirer's" assertion, then, that it is difficult to get the shares transferred without paying the person into whose name they are transferred, would appear to be far from fact.

**SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.**—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paterson-row, is the London agent, and all orders should be sent to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

**DALCARILLA MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: Can you tell me what is doing in this company, and whether there is any intention to return any portion of the money the directors have received for the shares from the public? I am a holder of 100 original shares, and I can get no information about them, nor do I know where the company's offices are. I inferred from what I read in one of your Journals, several months ago, that a return was about being made to our unfortunate shareholders. Perhaps some of your readers can enlighten me on the subject.—A. E. R.: Feb. 18.

**GREAT WHEAL BUST.**—In reply to several correspondents on the subject of these mines, Capt. J. Manly states that there is a cross-course between Wheal Bust and Wheal Daniel, which kept the water from entering the latter when last wrought, and also the Wheal Daniel water from finding its way into Wheal Bust, when operations were last carried on there. Wheal Bust is 100 fms. below the adit, and 10 fms. deeper than Wheal Daniel, and with this hydraulic pressure of 110 fms., not a drop of water entered Wheal Bust. He further shows the distance of Trekerby is 700 fathoms, and that before the water from thence can come into Wheal Bust, that mine must be 350 fms. below the adit. Mr. Clark denies that there is 300,000l. worth of ore discovered in Wheal Bust; but Capt. Manly says, if he will call at the mine, he will be convinced that there is more than 500,000l. worth, and that there are no two mines in the county together equal to Great Wheal Bust.

**DEVON UNITED MINES.**—The secretary of this mine (Mr. Padley, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London) would be glad to correspond with "A Mining Engineer," whose letter appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 9th inst., on the prospects of these mines, if he would favour him with his address.

**MINER AGENTS.**—We cannot insert the remarks of "Fair Play," of Horrabridge; it contains really nothing but sweeping and unjustifiable charges against mine agents, which we cannot accept as facts, but we do not believe he could find one in the two counties steeped in such gross ignorance as he ascribes to them, or any set of adventurers who would employ such a man. Whatever occupation "Fair Play" may follow, we should advise him to mind his business, and not unjustly asperse others, to whom, at all events, he does not show fair play.

**AVIS IMPORTANT.**—MM. les Gérants et les Secrétaires des Compagnies de Mines et des Sociétés Industrielles qui s'occupent de la Métallurgie, sont invités à communiquer, au correspondant du *Mining Journal*, les résultats de leurs travaux. MM. les Éditeurs sont prévenus qu'on rendra compte de tout ouvrage, se rapportant aux Sciences métallurgiques, dont des exemplaires sont envoyés. Adresser (franco) au correspondant du *Mining Journal*, 12, Rue de Chabrol, à Paris, ou au Directeur du Journal, 26, Fleet-street, à Londres. On s'abonne directement aux bureaux du *Mining Journal* en envoyant franco un mandat, sur Londres, de 1 liv. 6 sh. (32 fr. 50 c.) à l'ordre du directeur.

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We commend this review to the careful perusal of our readers.—*Mining Journal*,  
Edinburg Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; also, *Mining Journal* office,  
26, Fleet-street, London.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

Acknowledging the truth of the observation, that gold is universally worshipped without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite, we are justified in cherishing the belief that every facility given for augmenting the aureate hoard will be taken advantage of in hot haste and avid promptness. The two bills relating to the Law of Partnership, now in the hands of the Legislature, have been discussed throughout all their bearings by the press of the United Kingdom for the last few weeks; and while their general tendency has been admitted, almost without exception, as beneficial to the commercial and trading associations, it is curious to observe how ingenuity has in numerous instances been strained to prove the commentators forensically learned, and very wise, at the expense of that simplicity of construction which constitutes the most useful, because the more easily adaptable, principle of the measures. Exceptions, however, like the rear of a retreating army, are not to be attacked recklessly, and without due deliberation. Some oppose a bold front, and, although of no potent material power, they develop disciplined action and well-combined organisation. The character of those bills will become better understood from the wranglings of opinion. A thoroughly diffused knowledge of them cannot fail to be of public utility; and, therefore, is reference now made to some of their provisions, already treated of, more than once, in the columns of the *MINING JOURNAL*. Although the Joint Stock Companies Bill will, in all probability, have passed the second reading a few hours before these remarks will appear in our columns, and that some alterations will have been effected, no change will be made in its main principles; at least, it is reasonable to indulge the hope that no innovation shall take place in that respect. Whatever variations may occur in details, it is expected by the country that the old crochety spirit of law-making, which has so long hoodwinked common sense, will be thoroughly and effectively restrained.

It has been argued with reference to the provisions of the Partnership Bill relieving dormant partners, who have loaned to a firm upon security of its gains, from unlimited liability, and permitting a commercial agent to receive remuneration for his services out of the profits of an enterprise, by way of share in the division of such profits, without incurring the risk of being involved in the debts of the company; that in the cases of a man who is not a dormant partner through the advance of capital, but who privately interferes in the business carried on, there is no protection for him under the Act from unlimited liability. This position is ingeniously taken; but it is evident that the framers of the proposed law of amendment never contemplated such an exception; but should there be any obscurity in expressing the meaning and intent of the Act on this point, it is to be hoped it will be cleared away, and a plain definition embodied. With regard to the doubt which has been raised, as to whether companies now working under the Cost-Book System, or by *Deeds of Co-partnership*, according to the Scotch law, can avail themselves of the operation of the Limited Liability Act, it appears evident that no restriction would be enforced against their doing so, always provided the majority of the shareholders, having discharged all their liabilities contracted under the old system, would decide for corporation under the new. It would be a harassing anomaly if existing associations were debarred from the benefits of this improved legislation; nor is it rational to suppose that so restrictive a policy could be attached to so liberal an interpretation of that freedom of action which is to be enjoyed in trading and commercial enterprise by incorporated companies under the amended laws. For the best interests of mining, we should regret any circumscribing whatever of their retrospective operation. Full powers should be given to existing companies to REGISTER, if they deem proper; and it is evident that by so doing they can the more easily obtain whatever increase of capital may be necessary to the furtherance of their projects. At the same time, it is evident that as the *Stannaries' Courts* have so long exercised an exceptional jurisdiction, and the *Cost-book System*, of which they are the exponents, being a specially recognised usage and immemorial custom, it would have been more satisfactory had the 5th and 102d sections of the bill clearly expressed the intent of the Legislature regarding mining association. However, it is not too late for such an appendant, and it would be well to have the point settled.

The transfer of shares has long required a better regulated system than that which exists at the present moment, and the responsibility of the transferee should be plainly and clearly defined. On this question, an issue has been proposed, among other matters, of late, by an old and distinguished mine proprietor, that—should any company permit calls to exist without publishing notice of forfeiture of such shares after a given time, the purchaser of such shares, at the expiration of the period stated, should be held free of all such liability, and the loss should fall on the executive and other shareholders of the company. However, this is merely noticed *en passant*, as a suggestion from one of themselves to the mining management. For ourselves, we apprehend no confusion of interests would occur from the adoption of the measures simply as they now exist. The great facility afforded by those clauses, which compel companies to clearly state their financial position, of judging as to the solvent or equivocal state of their affairs, will give a power of self-protection to purchasers of shares; and once that people begin to clearly understand, as they can easily do, how to discover the extent and nature of the liability attached to their shares, very little doubt need be entertained that every sensible man

will take care of number one in that respect. Take away all the mystery connected with "buying and selling," leaving to the dictators of common sense their unrestricted influence, and making it easy for every person to obey such dictators, and the work of good is completed. A reserved liability, or rather reserve on the price of shares, has been mooted. For instance, supposing the price of a share to be 100l., it is proposed to leave 10 per cent. unpaid, in order to provide from the stock of the company a sum to meet exigencies, arising from the contraction of liabilities through fraud or unforeseen circumstances. There is no doubt considerable ingenuity in such a proposition, and it is the more worthy of being maturely deliberated on, that it originated with one of the most intelligent, and in those matters one of the most experienced, Members of the House of Commons. It is to be hoped the representatives of the mining interest of the kingdom will closely watch the passing of those bills through every stage, for improvements may suggest themselves in discussion valuable to the body at large. However, no more sectional legislation is desired; the measures have in them a principle strong in its vitality, and potent for the general good. Incorporate them once with the reformed law of the land, and trade and commerce will prosper beneath their influence.

We have been favoured by Mr. GEORGE DARLINGTON with drawings and descriptions of a new mode of Ventilating Mines, which we publish in another part of our Journal. From the magnitude of our coal fields, and the importance of our mineral wealth, is owing our position among nations. But it is sad to reflect upon the dangers which are incident to the sons of toil, and any means which may be proposed to lessen them deserve the best and most impartial consideration. The fearful explosions in our collieries, by which a hecatomb of human beings are annually slaughtered, and hundreds are left friendless, is referred to a want of proper and adequate ventilation. For the last five years Government has appointed inspectors, for the purpose of seeing that the coal mines of this country are carried on with skill, and that every precaution is employed to protect the health and lives of the miner. On Jan. 1 last the new Mines Act came into operation, and Government then doubled the number of inspectors, making twelve now employed. This is doubtless a small number to supervise and correct the delinquencies which may creep into the operations of 2500 collieries; but it must be considered that it would not do for Government to take the responsibility as to the safety of our mines out of the hands of the colliery manager, which would be the case if inspectors had the power to interfere with the working of the mines. Every manager ought to be held responsible for the proper safety of his own works. The principal good which we anticipate from Government inspection is the moral effect which it brings to bear upon each individual manager, in the knowledge that his acts and works will be examined into and overlooked. The manager knows not when an inspector may visit him; his attention is, therefore, more likely to be devoted to the state of his works in little minutiae as well as in larger details. In the new Act the first general rule makes it imperative that "An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such collieries shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working." We have more than once printed all the general rules, and anything, therefore, tending to the safety of the miner, and ventilation, will receive from us every attention.

The new mode of ventilation, invented by Mr. Low, has arrested our notice; its simplicity and success constitutes its high merit. Our general readers must recollect the discussions which took place a few years back between the advocates of the furnace system of ventilation and the steam jet system, as proposed by Mr. GURNEY. If we recollect correctly, the Government Committee report of 1852 recommended that every mine should be ventilated by means of the steam jet, in preference to the furnace, or to any other mode of ventilation, and that the last committee was chiefly appointed through the influence of the advocates of the furnace system, to reconsider this recommendation of the steam jet mode of ventilation. The elaborate experiments of Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD showed that the best mode of ventilation, both for economy and effect, known at the present time is furnace ventilation. The steam jet, although acknowledged to be of service in increasing ventilation, could not be compared to the furnace; for in deep mines the latter increases in effect, whilst, on the other hand, the power of the steam jet decreases. There is, however, one danger connected with the furnace,—it always must be a large open light at the eye of the pit. Should an accumulation of gases take place, and be drawn to the furnace, an explosion must inevitably ensue. This danger is endeavoured to be obviated by means of dumb drifts, and by carrying a pure current of air direct from the downcast shaft to the furnace, and entirely isolating the air which ventilates the workings of the mine from passing through the furnace. This appears to be the only manner of doing away with the danger of the furnace; but the expense of carrying out this plan is in many places so great that but few collieries can be expected, commercially speaking, to adopt it.

At the last two serious accidents which took place at the Arley Mine of the Ince Hall Colliery, in the years 1853 and 1854, the first happened as follows:—An accident had occurred to the guide rods (of wood), the furnaces were, in consequence, damped to allow the carpenters to enter the shafts for the purposes of repairs; these having been accomplished, the furnace was fired rapidly. In the mean while, and during the time of the repairs, a door had been left open, gas had accumulated, which was immediately drawn to the furnace, an explosion ensued, when upwards of fifty lives were sacrificed. At the second explosion, although different opinions as to the real cause were given and expressed, yet we believe that an accumulation of gas had taken place in one of the drifts, either from the air not being allowed properly to course to the end, or from the roof having "cumbered," and retained the gas; this gas was, probably, afterwards set in motion, and drawn to the furnace, when an explosion resulted, and eighty lives were lost. Now, in this colliery the amount of ventilation was so adequate, that many witnesses stated that, in going through the mines, gas could not be found, it was so perfectly diluted that not a trace of it could be seen in the Davy lamp.

Another danger connected with the furnace is setting the coal on fire. Any one who has had the misfortune to have his premises burned, or seen the destruction caused by an extensive fire, may guess the danger and loss to be sustained from a fire underground. The Belgian Government has prohibited the furnace mode of ventilation, and we learn from the reports of Messrs. DICKINSON and MACKWORTH, who were sent by our Government to visit the mines in that country and in France, that the modes generally applied are entirely mechanical, consisting of different kinds of pumps and fans: the best was one very similar to Mr. Struve's anemometer, but of a much ruder description. Now, whilst the controversy raged between the furnace and steam-jet advocates, we wonder this plan, suggested by Mr. Low, was never tried; it appears to us to be as it were a mode something between the furnace and the steam-jet. The furnace derives its power from the heat given out in combustion. The steam-jet derives its power from the high-pressure of its steam. Its advocates distinctly disclaimed any advantages from heat. We are of opinion that the only advantages derived from the steam-jet was the heat evolved from the steam when given off into the pit, which heat was, however, counteracted by the steam itself, being converted into vapour, becoming heavier, and, in some instances, falling as it were in rain. Now, Mr. Low derives his power entirely from the latent heat of steam. He does not allow any steam to escape into the shaft; nor does he want the propulsive power of high-pressure steam, but its latent heat, and he, therefore, obtains the power of the furnace in the shaft—viz., heat without a fire in the mine. Before water can be converted into steam, it imbibes, if we may so term it, about 1000° of heat, which becomes latent; before steam can be converted into water, it gives out this 1000° of latent heat. Mr. Low, therefore, constructs an apparatus as it were for condensing the steam, extracting its latent heat, which by radiation and conduction is given out to the air traversing the mine.

This mode of ventilation is now in operation, and has been for upwards of six months, in one of the deepest and most extensive collieries in North Wales. We are assured by Mr. Low that since his apparatus has been erected it has not cost the colliery one sixpence for repairs, attendance, or for steam, the spare steam from the boilers having been found sufficient. Every facility will be given by Mr. Low to any person desirous of testing or seeing the plan in operation, and we shall be glad to learn from any of our correspondents who may visit the mine their opinion thereon. The principle contained in Mr. Low's invention is undoubtedly good. What is now wanted to be known is—Can it be carried out perfectly? If it answers in small mines, will it do so in moderate sized ones; and if in these, will it equally answer in the large collieries; or if answering in deep mines, will it be found as effective in those of a comparatively small depth? These are questions which we believe can only be answered by



the practical test of the plan in question. If it answers completely, no invention will be of greater importance in coal mining. We scarcely expect that Mr. Low has brought his mode of ventilation at once to perfection: he has applied to a new purpose the *latent heat* of steam, and for the sake of humanity we trust the plan will in every respect be found successful.

On the 6th February, 1855, a report of a meeting of the *CARREBO-HOVA COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY* appeared in the *MINING JOURNAL*, at which period ores had been sold; and there was a balance to the credit of the mine of nearly 2000 sterling. It was then proposed that a dividend should be declared to the shareholders; but it was resolved that this sum should be employed in further developing the property. Subsequently meetings were held, but from time to time there was never a full attendance of the committee, and satisfactory explanations could not be, or were not, afforded to the shareholders,—in fact, it would appear the whole burden and brunt of the undertaking has been borne by one gentleman. The mine is now forfeited, on account of its not being worked according to the terms of the lease, and, consequently, is lost to the present proprietors.

To those practically acquainted with mining, it may appear singular that a mine, which was selling ores so late as last October, and had a reserve fund in February, should now be obliged to be abandoned; it may, therefore, be as well to take a retrospective view of its position, and the manner in which it has been worked. The company was formed in the latter part of the summer of 1854, and was divided into 8000 paid-up shares, of 1l. each. One of the committee of management was appointed a salaried director, and resided in a market-town situated about six miles from the mine; whether he was competent for the undertaking we do not presume to say; but this we have been informed, he was not practically acquainted with either underground or grass work,—in fact, that his pursuits and avocations were of an entirely different nature. Offices were taken in London, a secretary appointed, and at one period it was anticipated the property was on a sure and solid foundation. For a little time the shares were at a premium, and these were sold by some of the shareholders who were fortunate enough to obtain their scrip. Subsequently, considerable numbers of them were pushed on the market, or deposited as securities, and, consequently, they fell until they became valueless. Two of the promoters acknowledge they are indebted to the company 3500l. The liabilities of the mine are 794l. 10s.; while the available assets and credits amount to 799l. 5s. 8d.; thus leaving a balance in favour of the company of 4l. 15s. 8d. Upon these paid-up shares a call of 1s. per share was made; but it was not to be anticipated the majority of the shareholders would respond to this appeal, when they could judge in what manner the mine had been managed.

From practical information, we are led to believe that the sum of 5000l., judiciously laid out, would make this a highly remunerative property. We are told that, according to indications, for about the expenditure of another 1000l., there was every probability that another bunch of rich ore would have been out, similar to the one which had given so much profit to the former proprietors. The mine is most favourably situated on the top of a hill; the ground is soft, requiring but a comparatively small quantity of powder and iron; the dressing-plant is distant about half-a-mile, and from thence it is about 100 yards to the canal, so that it will be easily seen there is every facility of transport; and had the mine been treated fairly, it is reasonably to be supposed that, instead of being forfeited, it would now be dividend-paying.

Such is a brief outline of the facts connected with this company. It must be clear to all, that by some means a good property has been wantonly sacrificed. We do not wish to make any harsh comments, but leave our readers to judge for themselves. This, however, furnishes another instance of the necessity of having in the management of every mine some practical person, instead of, as is now the case in many instances, appointing directors and secretaries, who are not only ignorant of the details, but of the general principles of mining; and it is owing to this that we see so many mines abandoned, from incompetency, recklessness, or other causes, to which it is not necessary here to allude—*verbum sat*.

#### SYNOPSIS OF FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS,

IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM, NORTHUMBRIA, AND CUMBERLAND.

Half year ending—	In shafts.	Explosions.	Choke damp.	Falls of stone & coal.	Sun-dries.	Total.
1851—June 30	13	8	1	21	29	72
Dec. 31	5	49	—	15	—	69
1852—June 30	17	33	1	19	27	97
Dec. 31	11	5	—	26	16	58
1853—June 30	12	7	—	28	32	79
Dec. 31	17	12	1	30	12	72
1854—June 30	11	4	1	21	21	58
Dec. 31	15	7	1	23	23	69
1855—June 30	7	9	1	24	28	69
Dec. 31	18	11	—	27	23	79
Aggregate	126	145	6	234	230	741
Average	13	14½	⅙	23	23	74

MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Mine Inspector.

#### MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE—No. I.

This much-neglected section of the principality seems likely now to be redeemed from the inactivity into which it had lapsed. This desideratum has been brought about by the success attending several of the mines whose proprietors, by appropriating a proper amount of capital and perseverance, have given them a fair trial. It is well known that most of the Cardiganshire mines are little more than surface workings, and even these extremely limited and rude. There are several valid reasons why they are so—in the first place, the lords' dues throughout Wales are so exorbitant, that the poor man (generally the surface explorer) is so ground down by this oppression that he literally cannot, out of his hard-earned gains, afford to erect even the cheapest and most simple machinery.

The low price of lead and the difficulty of separating the silver from its ores (in which precious metal the Cardiganshire mineral is proverbially prolific) formerly acted as a sad drawback to their being extensively wrought. These are evils which of necessity cure themselves. The landholders seeing the enormous profits derived by Lord Lisburne and others from the mines that have been properly wrought, and feeling the conviction that they have equally good lodes in similar strata on their properties, are becoming alive to their true interests, and are now "seeking the miner," and offering him far more liberal terms than heretofore.

The numerous lakes and streams running to waste in almost every valley and gorge may be made available for mining purposes, and render the expensive steam-engine unnecessary. The high price of lead ores containing a large per centage of silver, owing to the improved method of separation and extensive demand for metals, holds out the most brilliant prospects to the miner to thoroughly exert his science on this hitherto ill-appreciated mineral tract; and by bringing the auxiliaries of capital and ability to bear on it, he may reap the reward competent judges declare are most decidedly to be anticipated. We are led to these remarks from the fact of several of the mines doing so well at present, and from our knowledge that several of them are about being resumed and opened out which were abandoned from the reasons before stated, in which the auxiliaries alluded to will be brought into action.

Mr. Frederick Chaplin, secretary to the London Board of the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, has just published (through Effingham Wilson) a pamphlet, in which he suggests a plan for the better management of railways. On taking up the *brochure*, we certainly were anxiously expecting some new feature in Railway Reform—some feasible plan by which to extricate directors from the difficulties into which, in a great measure, they have plunged themselves; and shareholders from their suspense and want of confidence in their own property. We were disappointed: our author's plan appears to us perfectly Utopian, and one to which, if even parties could be found to agree, would be productive of inextricable confusion, worse, if possible, than that in which they are now involved. The proposition is that an Act of Parliament be obtained, enabling any existing railway company, on the vote of a certain number of shareholders, to divide and apportion their capital, and to constitute a new company. The ordinary shares to be valued at the market value of the day, to be considered the gross capital. A valuation to be made of the rolling stock, machinery, &c., to ascertain what proportion this bears to the gross capital. The shares to be then divided into two classes—the

value of one to bear the same proportion to the other as the moveable stock bears to the gross capital; and the shares thus representing the rolling stock to constitute a new company, to whom that part of the property will be transferred, and the remainder of the shares to belong to the original company. The line to be worked by the new company, the original one to be in the position of landlords only. This is the principal outline of the "plan," the details of which we cannot go into. We cannot imagine how such companies could work together, while there are many other arrangements for a division of labour which would ease the directors of many of the anomalous duties of which we have so much complained, and allow them to attend to the best interests of their shareholders.

#### THE NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT.—No. III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The general principles and relative articles for the administration of companies under the sway of the proposed bill, having been treated of in my previous notices, I would now follow up the subject by demonstrating the smallness of cost and easy simplicity of registration, with the necessary forms (abbreviated) for fulfilling the provisions of the Act, as contemplated. To illustrate the point, I will assume a fictitious company.

#### MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE CONSISTENT MINING COMPANY.

1. The name of the company is the "Consistent Mining Company (Limited)."
2. The object for which the company is formed is the working of the sett of — for minerals, upon sound and honest principles.
3. The liability of the shareholders is "limited."
4. The nominal capital of the company is twenty thousand pounds, divided into one thousand shares of twenty pounds each.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association; and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each.
1. Thomas Lode, of —, in the county of —	150
2. John Level	20
3. Richard Shaft	55
4. Josiah Winze	10
5. James Kindly	5
6. Alwise Promising	15
7. Peter Simple	30
Total shares taken	285

The Memorandum of Association must bear the same stamp as a deed, the signatures thereto to be attested by at least one witness. The articles of the association, prescribing regulations for the company, may be attached; but if none attached, the code of bye-laws laid down, an abstract of which appeared in my last communication, to be deemed the regulations of the company.

The fees of registering the foregoing constitution of the company are 9l. 15s., being 5l. for the first 1000l. of capital, and 5s. for every additional 1000l. For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association, 6s.; and for making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of 6s.

The following summary and list of shareholders to be made up once in every year, and entered in a separate part of the register of shareholders kept at the office of the company:—

#### SUMMARY OF CAPITAL AND SHARES OF THE CONSISTENT MINING COMPANY, MADE UP TO THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1857.

Nominal capital, 20,000l., divided into 1000 shares of 20l. each.  
Number of shares taken up to the 30th of June, 1857, being 1000.  
There has been called up on each share 10l.  
Total amount of calls received, 8000l.  
Total amount of calls unpaid, 2000l.

LIST OF PERSONS HOLDING SHARES IN THE CONSISTENT MINING COMPANY ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1857, and of persons who have held shares therein at any time during the year immediately preceding the said 30th of June, 1857, showing their names and addresses, and an account of the shares so held.

Folio in register ledger containing particulars.	Names, addresses, and occupations.				Account of shares.				Remarks.	
	Surname.	Christian name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing shareholders on June 30, 1857.	Additional shares held by existing shareholders during preceding year.	Shares held by persons no longer shareholders.			
							No.	Date of transfer.		No.
	Lode	Thomas		Miner	150					
	Level	John		"	20					
	Shaft	Richard		"	55					
	Winze	Richard		"	10					
	Kindly	James		"	5					
	Promising	Allwise		Min. capt.	15					
	Simple	Peter		Gent.	30					
	Green	William		Broker	200					
	Sharp	Thomas		Lawyer	25					
	Wilkins	Benj.		Merchant	150					
	Jones	Henry		Grocer	75					
	Smith	James		Draper	50					
	Clearhead	Samuel		Barriester	100					
	Williams	Joseph		Tailor	10					
	Fomkins	Thomas		Shipowner	50					
	Thomas	John		Engineer	10					
	Owen	Sydney		Miller	10					
	Watkins	Harry		Merchant	10					
	Short	Isaac		Goldsmith	10					
	Snooks	Timothy		Hotel-keeper	10					
	Hughes	Hugh		Publican	5					
					1000					

The balance-sheet, which succeeds, to be made up annually, and registered at the proper office appointed by Government:—

#### BALANCE-SHEET OF THE CONSISTENT MINING COMPANY, MADE UP TO JUNE 30, 1857.

##### DR.—I. CAPITAL:—

Capital received on 800 shares, at 10l. per share £8000 0 0

Call due from W. Green, 200 shares, at 10l. per share 2000 0 0=£10,000 0 0

D. Dts and liabilities of the company:—

Debt owing to Mr. Conference for law expenses 5 0 0

6. Reserve fund:—

Profits reserved for contingencies 200 0 0

7. Profit and loss:—

Balance of profit for dividend 1,000 0 0

Total £11,205 0 0

##### CR.—PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

2. Property held by the company:—

Lease of mine £2000 0 0

Leasehold buildings, houses, and offices 400 0 0

Plant, machinery, &c. 1200 0 0

Copper ores, 200 tons, at 10l. 2000 0 0=£5,600 0 0

4. Debts owing to the company:—

Calls due from W. Green, as per contra 2,000 0 0

5. Cash and investments:—

Cash invested on call, at 5 per cent. £3000 0 0

Cash in bankers' hands 585 0 0

Cash in manager's hands 20 0 0=3,605 0 0

Total £11,205 0 0

We, the undersigned auditors, appointed by the Consistent Mining Company, hereby certify that we have duly examined the books, documents, and vouchers of the company appertaining to the foregoing balance-sheet, and declare the same to be correct in every respect; and further, that the books are kept in the most efficient manner.

We find Mr. W. Green indebted to capital account 2000l., as stated. Vouchers for investment of cash were produced, and were satisfactory.

August 10, 1857. PIERCE STRINGENCY } Auditors.  
PHILIP COMPUTER }

All debts owing to and by the company are to be stated in detail, whether good or doubtful, secured or not. Loans on mortgage, bonds, unclaimed dividends, claims and debts for which the company is liable contingently, and particulars of shares forfeited, all in regular order, to be included in the balance-sheet.

It would be well, I think, if, in addition to this balance-sheet, the registration of a revenue account, showing how the profits are realised, were also made compulsory, thus to prevent all chance of "cooking."

The preceding forms are those to be complied with under the Act, which for simple comprehensiveness cannot be surpassed—I fear too much so for legal gentlemen who delight in complicated clauses, contradictory one of another; but, in this instance, they are doomed to bitter disappointment, as the needful drawing up and registration process may be accomplished without the aid of Mr. Consulting Conference, and his coadjutor, Mr. Briefless.

Having endeavoured to show the pith of the new bill, which is to revolutionise the speculative world, I may, on an early occasion, touch upon the Cost-book System, in contradistinction to this, and the assimilation of the two in many respects.

Hammermith-gate, Feb. 22.

W. VERNON VENABLES.

#### ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MINING INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

At the Statistical Society, on Monday, Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., read a highly interesting paper on this subject. He stated that for the last two years his exertions, in connection with the Mining Record Office of the Museum of Practical Geology, had been very successful, affording him opportunities for arriving at satisfactory results as to the present value of our mineral produce. He regretted that, from a want of practical knowledge, there had been an almost incalculable amount of uncertainty in mining speculations; but whilst he was willing to admit that much of that uncertainty reverted to ignorance, much was caused by motives not equally unavoidable.

Mr. R. Hunt thought many advantages might be derived from a brief consideration of the conditions under which our metalliferous lodes occurred. He especially instanced the fact that most of the great copper mines of Cornwall occurred near the junction of two dissimilar rocks, and that the lodes had a main general direction from the north of east to the south of west. In Cornwall and Devon, the kind of rocks where the mineral was found were the clay-slate and granite. The Devon Great Consols, for instance, sold 23,174 tons of copper ore last year, the direction of the lode producing it being east and west, and the distance from the junction 40 chains; the United Mines, 11,827 tons of ore, lode 27' south of west, and at a distance of 25 chains; Tresavean, 3990 tons, the whole of which was found at the junction of the granite with the clay-slate. In fact, nearly all the productive copper mines of western England were to be found in close proximity to the junction of two dissimilar rocks. The mines grouped around the granite hills of Carnemarth and Carn Brea, the greater part of which have been productive, were not very distant from this junction, and the lodes had a general run of about 20' south of west. He had prepared a long table of the produce of the various mines for copper in the district, but considered it would be amply sufficient to enumerate some half-a-dozen. Another elaborate table, showing the produce of a great number of mines over long periods of time, was read, from which we select the following:—Tresavean was worked from 1815 to 1854, and produced 234,402 tons of ore, realising 1,383,268l.; in the same period the United Mines produced 282,848 tons ore, value 1,654,334l.; and Dolcoath, 240,214 tons, value 1,347,367l.; Tincroft was worked from 1815 to 1827, and again from 1834 to 1854, and produced 86,398 tons, value 363,076l.; Carn Brea was working from 1833 to 1854, and produced 148,983 tons, value 852,385l.; and East Wheal Crofty, which was working from 1832 to 1854, 101,952 tons, value 534,816l. He wished it to be understood that these calculations were for copper ore only: many of the mines contained in the list produced tin also, but the value of that metal was not included.

Lead lodes in Western England had a direction generally at right angles to the run of the copper lodes; though, in Cardiganshire, Flintshire, and the northern counties of England, they had a general direction of from east to west, and the relations of these lodes to dissimilar rock conditions were not so clearly made out. Mr. Hunt then enumerated the several counties in which mineral wealth was known to exist, and also the whole of the minerals and metallic deposits found in each county; from which it appeared that there existed in Cornwall iron, copper, tin, lead, antimony, zinc, nickel, silver, bismuth, &c.; in Devonshire, coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, silver, manganese, zinc, and gold; Somersetshire, coal, iron, and lead; Gloucestershire, coal and iron; Herefordshire, coal; Shropshire, coal, iron, and lead; Staffordshire, coal, iron, copper, and lead in a small degree; Worcestershire, coal and iron; Warwickshire, coal and iron; Northamptonshire, iron; Leicestershire, coal; Lincolnshire, iron; Nottinghamshire, coal; Derbyshire, coal, iron, and lead; Cheshire, coal; Lancashire, coal, iron, copper, and lead; Yorkshire, coal, iron, lead, and silver; Durham, coal, iron, and lead; Northumberland, coal, iron, lead, and silver; Cumberland, coal, iron, copper, lead, and silver; Westmoreland, coal, iron, copper, and lead. In Wales, coal and iron were found in Pembrokeshire; in Monmouthshire, coal and iron; Glamorganshire, coal, iron, and lead; Carmarthenshire, coal, iron, lead, silver, and gold; Cardiganshire, copper, lead, silver, zinc, &c.; Brecknockshire, coal and iron; Montgomeryshire, coal, lead, silver, and zinc; Flintshire, coal, lead, and silver; Denbighshire, coal, lead, silver, and iron; Merionethshire, coal, copper, lead, silver, and gold; Carnarvonshire, coal and lead; in the island of Anglesea, coal, iron, and copper. In Scotland, there were found in Dumfriesshire, coal and lead; in Kirkcudbrightshire, lead, iron, copper, and coal; Wigtonshire, lead; Ayrshire, coal, iron, and lead; Renfrewshire, coal; Dunbartonshire, coal; Lanarkshire, coal, iron, lead, silver, and gold; Stirlingshire, coal; Linlithgowshire, coal and iron; Edinburghshire, coal and iron; Peebleshire, coal; Haddingtonshire, coal and iron; Fifeshire, coal and iron; Clackmannanshire, coal and iron; Perthshire, coal, lead, and copper; Argyllshire, lead and coal. The rarer metals were not named, but many of them were disseminated through the other counties.

In Ireland, the metallic produce of each county was also given. Tin was found in the earliest ages, but as regarded Cornwall the produce appeared to be now gradually declining. From a review of tin mining during the present century, it appeared that the produce of the tin mines of western England, from 1800 to 1815, was from 2300 to 2900 tons a year; in 1827 it was 5565 tons; in 1834, 2984 tons; in 1838, 5130 tons. For some years the produce remained at about this figure. In 1848 it was 6613 tons; in 1852, 6287 tons; in 1853, 5763 tons; in 1854, 5947 tons; the returns for 1855 were not yet prepared. Carne gave some valuable information as to the price. In 1783, it was 4l. 17s. per cwt.; in 1805, 5l. 16s. 8d.; in 1820, 3l. 16s. 9d.; in 1825, 4l. 16s. 5d. He had given the total value of the tin raised, but would read only the last few years. In 1853, 8868 tons were raised, of the average value of 68l., equal to 593,088l.; in 1854, 8747 tons, at 64l., 559,808l. In 1853, the value of metallic tin in the market was from 112l. to 118l. per ton; the total value of the metallic tin produced in that year might, therefore, be estimated at 700,000l.; in 1854, at 690,000l.; and in 1855, the average price of the various qualities was 125l., 126l., and 127l. per ton. In 1833 we imported 1766 tons, and in 1849 the exportation was 1942 tons. Nearly the whole of the foreign tin imported was re-exported, with the addition of some English; thus the importation was, in 1852, 1041 tons; in 1853, 1277 tons; in 1854, 1175 tons; and the exportation, in 1852, 2372 tons; in 1853, 2387 tons; and in 1855, 2251 tons.

To return to copper, he would give the amount of ore sold from 1726 to the present time. There was one period, however—from 1790 to 1793—for which no returns could be obtained, in consequence of the actions then pending with Boulton and Watt, and the Cornish miners. Elaborate tables had been constructed, showing the sale of ore, &c., for each year, since 1800, which we have not, however, at present the means of giving in our columns. The ore sold in 1854 was 184,858 tons, which contained 11,979 tons of fine copper, and realised 1,192,696l.; in 1855, 195,193 tons of ore were sold, containing 12,578 tons of copper, and realised 1,263,739l. The sales of English, Welsh, and Irish ores, and of the imported Foreign ores, were tabulated from 1804, and several peculiar facts indicated. The earliest record of the sales at Swansea appeared in the *Cambrian* in 1804, and has since been regularly continued. The present Ticketing Paper was published about the year 1839.

The lead mines of Devonshire and Cornwall were not so soon worked as the other mines of that district. Edward, the Black Prince, however, took 500 miners from Derbyshire to work them, and the profits realised were stated to have been sufficient to cover the cost of the Battle of Agincourt. From the time of Henry VII. we have a good record of mining operations in this country. The largest lead mine proprietor at present was Mr. Beaumont, whose mines were very ally managed by Mr. Thos. Sopwith. Formerly the silver contained in the lead was not worth extracting if less than 8 ozs. per ton, and much of the lead sold was found to hold from 5 to 8 ozs. of silver per ton; but by a very ingenious invention of Mr. H. L. Pattinson, it was found that the silver could be profitably extracted from the lead, even when the latter contained but 3 ozs. of silver per ton; there was a saving, then, of from 5 to 8 ozs. of silver on the average in each ton of lead ore, and the lead passed into the market as better lead, and rarely contained more than 7 dwts. of silver per ton. The Pattinson process consists in keeping the metals containing the silver at the point at which they just maintain their liquid condition, that the lead crystallises in nearly a pure state, leaving the silver to be eventually separated by an economic and easy process.

Gold must not be entirely neglected. It occurred in Cornwall, Cardiganshire, and Merionethshire. In 1795 a few lumps of pure gold were found near Wicklow in the streams. The revolution which took place soon after stopped all search for gold, and it was not resumed until 1801. It was thought that, were a systematic course pursued, the result must prove satisfactory; immense works were prosecuted in the rocks themselves, but not a trace of gold rewarded this industrious exploration. The gold



found in the streams, under the direction of the Government Commissioners, amounted in value to 3676*l.*, but this was obtained at an outlay exceeding ten times that sum. The gold found was of 21½ carats fineness; in the rock there was not found a trace of gold. Gold has also been worked for in Wales and Cornwall, but he believed in every instance the expenditure had infinitely exceeded the returns. In the lead hills in Scotland 25,000*l.* had been expended to obtain 5000*l.* worth of gold.

About 5000 tons of zinc ores, consisting of black jack (sulphuret of zinc) and calamine were raised, the value of which was about 17,000*l.* The importation of zinc in its metallic state, and of the oxide, known in commerce as white zinc, was—Of metallic zinc, in 1850, 18,000 tons; 1851, 20,000 tons; 1852, 18,000 tons; 1853, 23,418 tons; 1854, 19,583 tons. And of white zinc, in 1850, 170 tons; in 1851, 400 tons; 1852, 787 tons; 1853, 342 tons; and in 1854, 338 tons. Sulphur ores are not now used in large quantities, in consequence of the comparative cheap rate at which sulphur may be imported; it is, however, produced in some quantity in Wicklow and Arklow, and is used at some works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Iron was the next subject treated of; and after describing the ores from which the metal was obtained, in every part of the United Kingdom, the author of the paper detailed, as far as his information allowed him, the localities from which each set of blast-furnaces had their supply of ore, &c.—for instance, he stated that from the Cleveland district was derived a large supply of iron ore for the manufacture of iron in the Tyne district, in which there were 52 furnaces in blast during 1854, producing 275,000 tons of pig-iron. In the production of this, the Cleveland district supplied 650,000 tons of ore, and so for each district. The tables of the iron produce showed that there were in the United Kingdom 555 iron furnaces in blast, which produced, of pig-iron, 3,069,338 tons in 1854, and about the same quantity in 1855.

The coal produce of the United Kingdom was the last and most important consideration. Mr. R. Hunt enumerated the produce of all the coal-producing localities; and, in detailed tables, exhibited the progress of this branch of British industry. As he differed in excess in his computation from any hitherto published, Mr. Hunt gave a distinct account of his sources of information, which appeared very satisfactory. The total coal produce at the present time he estimated at 64,661,401 tons.

He (Mr. Hunt) had been unable to bring his figures further than 1854, but was preparing them for 1855, and hoped to furnish them, with the results, shortly. In 1854, the number of collieries at work were—In England, 1704; Wales, 306; Scotland, 368; and Ireland, 19, giving a total of 2397 for the United Kingdom. Of copper mines—In England, 220; Wales, 12; Ireland, 15=247. Of tin—In England, 130. Of lead—In England, 318; Wales, 179; Scotland, 114; and Ireland, 19=530.

Having now given the produce of the various minerals, he had estimated the value of the ores, &c., raised in 1855, and found it to be as nearly as possible—Tin, 559,808*l.*; copper, 1,263,399*l.*; silver, 147,500*l.*; iron, 9,500,000*l.*; coal, 15,000,000*l.*; zinc, 16,500*l.*; and the various other metals, as arsenic, antimony, &c., 75,000*l.*=28,637,547*l.* This does not include clays or building stones.

In conclusion, Mr. R. Hunt gave some interesting returns, showing the actual capital employed, and profits which had resulted from a large number of mines, which had been commenced, worked out, and abandoned; showing that mining operations, when carried out with good judgment, and guided by honesty, were as legitimate speculations as any in which a capitalist could engage.

Much uncertainty in mining operations had resulted, no doubt, from ignorance in many cases, from carelessness in others; and, unfortunately, from principles in many which were in every way ruinous and demoralising. It appeared that out of 5,000,000*l.* subscribed for mining operations, but 1,000,000*l.* had ever been applied to the development of mines, the remaining 4,000,000*l.* being absorbed in the mysterious operations of the share market, and until a better system was adopted more favourable results could not be expected. The author of the paper thought that the figures he had given were sufficient to show that, if properly conducted, and supported by thorough practical knowledge, mining was not a more uncertain channel for speculation than any other commercial undertaking; and he concluded by advocating increased instruction on all points connected with mining, and earnestly pointing out the necessity of care and improvements, to meet increasing difficulties, in almost every department of mineral industry.

#### IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 21.—The position of the iron trade this week may be briefly reported. The demand for manufactured iron in these counties, although steady, is not so great as was the case a short time since. The high price of the raw material, and the position of the money market, have a prejudicial effect on the trade. The near approach of the peace negotiations induces caution with regard to future operations. The American dispute is not regarded as warlike; and a tolerably good amount of orders have arrived from the States for iron this week, by the *Africa*. The dulness in plates and sheets, which was noticed in our last, still prevails, but the enquiry for bars has improved. There are great complaints from South Staffordshire respecting the system of underselling, which is reported to be carried on to some extent, but we hear little of it in these counties. It is the belief of many that a peace will be declared early, and that such an event would cause some depression in the trade. The case that would be given to the money market, and the additional development of trade both here and on the continent, would more than compensate for any diminution caused by a relaxation of the manufacture of war material.

The coal trade is represented as exceedingly inactive for the period of the year; very large stocks are on the pit banks, and in the locality of Barnsley, where the best of the South Yorkshire coals are got, the colliers are only working about half their usual time, such is the slackness of trade. In Derbyshire, we do not hear of any reduction in the amount of labour, as the number of contracts held by the largest coal masters generally enable them to keep the mines in tolerably full working.

The steel trade has been less steady in the earlier part of this week than usual, but towards the close better confidence prevailed on the receipt of more favourable American advices, which were accompanied by about an average amount of orders.

The Midland half-yearly meeting was held at Derby, on Wednesday, and the most remarkable feature in the proceedings was the unanimity prevalent amongst the proprietors with regard to the justice of the competition on the part of the Midland and the other companies allied with it. Mr. Ellis, the chairman of the directors, described the dispute as a scandal to the railway companies, and was favourable to a peace, but determined not to sacrifice one farthing of the interest of the company in favour of the Great Northern. The traffic of the Midland, &c., in jeopardy by the competition was stated at 23,000*l.*, whilst that of the Great Northern was 147,000*l.* It was also stated by the chairman that although this severe race of competition was going on, the traffic receipts of the line, this week, had increased 2150*l.* The dividend agreed to was 3½ per cent. The East Lancashire Railway meeting was held on Monday, and a dividend of 3½ per cent. declared. The directors of the North Eastern Railway have issued their report; they state that the increased value of money has augmented the charge on interest 16,532*l.* 6*l.* 7*d.* The Auckland branch of the railway is approaching completion, and the Tyne Docks are in active progress. The dividend recommended is at the rate of 4½ per cent. on the Berwick stock and shares, and 3½ per cent. on the York stock. The directors state they have made amicable arrangements with adjoining railway companies.

The Mill Town Lead Mine, at Ashover, is reported to be in a profitable condition, with a large amount of ore on surface waiting to be crushed. This week, they are said to be getting a ton of ore per day.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Mine, Ashover, was held at the Peacock Inn, Chesterfield, on Wednesday afternoon last—Mr. Alfred Allsop in the chair. The first business was the passing of a resolution moved by Mr. Wigfield, and seconded by Mr. Barnatt, that the remaining call of 5*s.* per share on 1212 preference shares be made payable to the secretary on or before the 6th day of March next. It was afterwards proposed by Mr. Heath, and seconded by Mr. Wigfield, that the meeting be adjourned to the report as to the condition of the mine, and declared its opinion that the position and prospects of the mine are such as to warrant the expenditure of the capital proposed by the committee. A resolution was afterwards agreed to that a copy of the rules of the company be sent to each defaulting shareholder, requesting payment of the calls within three weeks from Saturday next, the 23d inst., and if not then paid, rule 20 of the company would be immediately put in force. It was proposed by Mr. Wigfield, and seconded by Mr. Shemwell, that the

resolution of the 25th of July, 1855, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof, 2400 shares of 1*l.* each be created; the 1212 already taken up to form part of the 2400 shares, bearing interest at 7½ per cent. over and above all previous shares in this company, and that the shares be allotted to the present shareholders in proportion to the shares they now hold, and that they be requested to acquiesce in the secretary, on or before the 6th of March next, whether they accept them or not; and in the event of their not taking up such shares to the extent of at least 600, the committee be empowered to issue the remainder to the public.

#### STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

FEB. 21.—Since the fall produced by the creation of new loans, there was no material change in the market for Government stocks this week, and we were not so sensitive here as you were in London. Shares were well supported, and leading lines carried higher prices. The favourable reports from the several railway companies presenting a statement of accounts about this time had a good effect, and the market is in a sound and healthy condition. The following are latest prices:—Consols, 90½; New Three per Cents, 91; Hibernian Bank, 31½; National Bank, 32; Royal Bank, 20½; British and Irish Steam Company, 32½; Grand Canal Company, 38½; National Insurance, 26½; Patriotic Insurance, 8½; General Mining Company, 2; Mining Company of Ireland, 13½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 33; Belfast Junction Railway, 42½; Dublin and Drogheda, 63; Dublin and Wicklow, 62; Great Southern and Western, 53½; Irish South Eastern, 51; Killarney Junction, 8; Midland Great Western, 50; Newry and Warrenpoint, 4½; Waterford and Limerick, 22½.

Among the list of mining reports will be found one detailing the operations of the Trinity Mining Company, as given by the efficient manager at the mines, Captain W. H. Thomas; and as presented at the meeting of the company on Monday; it was the first meeting in the present year, which is the second of the company's existence. It is stated that the prospects of the company are becoming every day better and better; encouraged by the favourable appearances presented, no expense is spared to fully lay open that portion of the property which is now being worked, and for this purpose a final call of 30*l.* per share was made, which makes the amount paid up on each share 250*l.*, the sum originally settled upon. This call will, it is believed, be the last that will be found necessary, and will produce 4800*l.*; the paid-up capital now standing at 4000*l.*, nearly all of which has been expended in little more than twelve months, so that it may be seen what spirit and energy operations have been conducted by this little company. Little I should not call it, if the extent of ground over which it has control, and which comprises 36,000 acres, is to be taken into account.

The General Mining Company are this week shipping about 45 tons of very rich silver-lead ore from their Shallee Mines, which are improving in character.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, a statement of accounts will be presented, showing a very favourable increase in the receipts of this company, owing to the company's extension to Newbliss, opened last August. The net profit on the half-year just ended has been 5447*l.*, which will enable the directors to declare the usual dividend of 6*s.* per share, after paying all the interest due on preference shares, and on the Government loans, and leaving a balance of 541*l.* to be carried to the next half-year. The following summary is given of the receipts and expenditure:—Half-year ending Dec., 1854, open 25 miles, 7000*l.*, or 10*l.* 16*s.* per mile; half-year ending Dec., 1855, open 35 miles, 10,149*l.*, or 11*l.* 5*s.* per mile; the respective expenditure was—in 1854, 3729*l.*, or 53 per cent. on the receipts; 1855, 4702*l.*, or 47 per cent. on the receipts; from this it may be seen that while the receipts have increased, the expenditure has decreased. A difference has unfortunately arisen with the contractors, which has caused a suspension of the works for the present.

The report to be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway will, it is stated, be a favourable one, and the usual dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, will be declared.

The long-disputed accounts between the assignees of Evans, contractor for the Boyne Viaduct, have been, I understand, settled satisfactorily, and the statement of accounts will show a continuous increase over the same half-year of 1855.

According to the statements made at the last half-yearly meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland, the directors have lost no time in carrying their promises into effect; and Mr. Jenkin, an engineer of considerable experience, and patentee of a double reverberatory furnace, is employed in superintending new processes for smelting the company's lead ores. The great enterprise of this company is proverbial; and the same effective system of management employed over the affairs of this company for the last 32 years is steadily persevered in, so that the Mining Company of Ireland occupies one of the brightest pages in the history of Irish mining. I hope next week to commence giving an account of the proceedings of this company, from its establishment in 1824 up to the present time.

The meeting of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company will be held on the 23d inst., when a report and statement of accounts will be presented, showing the great and increasing prosperity of this company. A dividend of 5 per cent. will be declared, and a balance of 15,000*l.* will remain to be carried to the reserve fund; further particulars in my next.

The observations of your truly Hibernian correspondent "Pat," on the gold-bearing and other rocks of Ireland, have not passed unnoticed, or without their taking due effect, aided as they were by the able and humorous remarks of your critical correspondent "Ops;" for I understand that one of "the phalanx of able contributors to your Journal" has determined, even at the peril of crossing the Channel, to come and judge for himself, and see whether, under Pat's auriferous influence, he can find a nugget, not along the "mud-rolling Liffey," as part of it confessedly is, but in the far west, where the sun spends his last golden rays ere he sinks on the horizon. Believe me, "Ops" will convince you yet; and the first time we get you amongst us, will esteem you a gem, though not an emerald one, and set you in "native gold."

A company for settling in Limerick is about to commence immediate operations in Limerick.

#### THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 21.—It is impossible for your readers to form an approximate estimate of the feverish and unreasonable excitement that reigns in Paris. The indecent impatience for the conclusion of peace would convey a most unfavourable idea to foreigners of the patriotism of the French nation, were it not known that those noisy disciples of Richard Cobden, John Bright, and the Marquis of Granby, have scarcely anything in common with the nation—many of them, as their accent plainly tells, form no part of it. Indeed, no greater service could be rendered to French society than the publication of the birth-places and antecedents of the *boursiers* and *boursicotiers* who, in the middle of the day, through the Exchange here, and all the avenues leading to it, and, at night, the *Boulevards*. Noisy, uncouth, vulgar, and offensive, an *omnium gatherum* of German, Prussian, and Dutch Jews; victims of foreign despotisms, or, rather, of mercenary creditors in their native lands; broken down tradesmen and lawyers from the provinces; dismissed Government officials; gentlemen from Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon, whose term of service has expired; ex-barbers, *garçons de café*, *valets de chambre*, and *portiers*, constitute the class called *boursicotiers* (Alley men), who are content to gain 5 or 10 *fr.* a day, and glory in representing the French nation after the fashion of the Tooly-street tailors. Of course, I am far from including in this category the regular men on 'Change. They would be only too glad to see any means devised for showing these gentry in their true colours, and banishing them from the money mart altogether, for they not only lower the respectability of the calling, but carry the baneful spirit of gambling into all—especially the middle and lower—classes of society. It is impossible to take up a daily paper without seeing accounts of distressing suicides in consequence of losses on the Exchange. On this fearful state of gangrene, so rapidly spreading, these impure creatures feed. What to them are liberty, honour, civilisation, and the dignity of France? They have speculated on the rise of the 3 per Cents. to 78 or 80, consequent on the conclusion of peace, and, therefore, insist upon peace at any price. When they have realised, it is a matter of perfect indifference to them how soon peace is

broken again, only it must be positively determined on before next settling day. The full measure of their wrath is turning against England, for her chicanes in the matter; not on account of any political principles, but because she prevents them from realising *leur petite banquette*. It was this party that fêted the entry of M. Brunow into Paris the other evening, greeting him with cries of welcome, and throwing flowers in his path, as if the Russian ambassador was the envoy of a faithful ally. To give some notion of the number of persons who are interested in Bourse transactions, it will be sufficient to call attention to the fact that there are 785,243 holders of Government stock. Of the number of railway shareholders some idea may be formed, from the estimate that there are 2,472,000 shares, and 2,097,296,000 debentures. There is also the *demi monde*, and those who live by its inhabitants, who anxiously await the presence of *Messieurs les Russes* in Paris. For it is stated the prodigality of the Russian *suite* will surpass all former examples. The *mot d'ordre* has been given at St. Petersburg, and unlimited credit opened for gracious young Stroggonoffs, and all the other *Offs* who are to dazzle and conciliate the shopkeepers of Paris; so that no effort will be left untried to convince the Parisians that Russia is the sister of France!

Before quitting the subject of the Bourse, it may be as well to state that an endeavour is being made to change the Bourse hours from 1 to 3, to from 12 to 2, but in that case it would be necessary that the Post Office be bestirred itself a little; for foreign letters are very rarely ever delivered before 2 o'clock, and newspapers never before 4, often 7 or 8.

The last settling day was easy. The 3 per Cents. have risen from 72.75 *fr.* to 73.95 *fr.*; the Credit Mobilier from 1560 *fr.* to 1590 *fr.*. The poor Credit Foncier, in spite of all the spasmodic efforts to make it a favourite with the public, has fallen from 642.50 *fr.* to 635 *fr.*. The railway securities have all risen: the Northern from 935 *fr.* to 985 *fr.*; Lyons from 1222.50 *fr.* to 1245 *fr.*; Western from 845 to 862.50 *fr.*; Eastern (Old) from 952.50 to 975 *fr.*; (New) from 811.25 to 830 *fr.*.

The fine weather, by favouring the building trade, has exercised an influence upon the metal trades in Paris. Cast-iron (coke rolls) is, however, quoted at 390 *fr.* the 1000 kilos.—the same as last week; and other qualities of iron stand at last week's prices. Welsh pigs are quoted at 360 *fr.* to 365 *fr.* the 1000 kilos.; Staffordshire ditto, 380 *fr.* to 385 *fr.*; Belgian ditto, 375 *fr.* to 395 *fr.*, or 415 *fr.*, according to the quality. Carriage on English and Scotch irons has been most unfairly increased 1.25 *fr.* the 1000 kilos., which makes the cost of Garteherrie pigs some 185 *fr.* the 1000 kilos. at Paris. Copper is quoted at the same prices of last *Mining Journal*. Lead of French origin is priced at 70 *fr.*; Spanish, 71 *fr.*; German, 71 *fr.* the 100 kilos. Tin and zinc have not varied. In Champagne, cast-iron ranges from 192.50 to 195 *fr.* the 1000 kilos.; for the second fusion, 205 *fr.* to 210 *fr.*; No. 2, 195 *fr.* to 200 *fr.*; rolled iron, 1st class, 390 *fr.* to 400 *fr.*; forged coal, 420 *fr.* to 425 *fr.*; axles, 440 *fr.*. Coals are dear and scarce, orders are refused, and the railways—this week the Northern—have augmented their tariff, and put every obstacle in the path of merchants.

The Bank of France has just published its annual statement, from which it appears that the war, and an insufficient harvest, have forced the authorities to adopt the restrictive policy that has proved so disastrous to trade. The commercial operations of the Bank for 1855, in spite of war, famine, and Bank obstacles, reached 4,863,000,000 *fr.*, showing an increase of 975,000,000 *fr.* upon the operations of 1854. Discounts for 1855, 3,762,000,000 *fr.*; increase on 1854, 818,000,000 *fr.*. Advances on public securities, 185,000,000 *fr.*, of which 66,000,000 *fr.* were on Government stocks, and 119,000,000 *fr.* on railway stocks, for the purpose of enabling the borrowers to pay their subscriptions to the last loans. These advances have been reduced to 90,000,000 *fr.*. The Treasury has repaid 15,000,000 *fr.* off the loan of 75,000,000 *fr.*, but has subsequently borrowed 48,000,000 *fr.* for three months, in spite of M. Magne's assertion, that the balance of the late loans was sufficient for Government wants. The metallic reserves of the Bank and branches are 451,000,000 *fr.*, of which 260,000,000 *fr.* (now 298,000,000 *fr.*), were bought at a cost of 3,920,000 *fr.*. Notes in circulation, 670,000,000 *fr.*. Coin to the amount of 452,000,000 *fr.* was sent to the branches, at a cost of 700,000 *fr.*. The general movement of coin, notes, &c., 30,390,000,000 *fr.*, showing an augmentation over the preceding year of 5,269,000,000 *fr.*. Deposits, values, 813,610 *fr.*, and coin, 1,074,000,000 *fr.*. Current accounts, 119,000,000 *fr.*. The profits of the Bank were, 18,250,354.70. A dividend of 200 *fr.* was declared per share, equivalent to 40 per cent. on the original shares. M. de Warr was elected regent for four years, in the place of M. Segentil deceased; M. Bayret auditor for three years; MM. Perier and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild regents for five years, and Guilhem receiver-general. The Lyons mint is to coin 3,000,000 pieces, of 1 franc and half franc each.

#### CHARCOAL IRON.

Our vast dependencies, scattered over the whole globe, possessing every variety of climate, and producing every description of natural product, present a boundless field for British capital and enterprise. For many a long year, however, Great Britain has been tributary to foreign countries for many articles of first necessity, which, with proper encouragement, our own colonial possessions are quite capable of supplying. Thus, we have been paying enormous monopoly prices to Sweden and Russia for scanty supplies of charcoal iron, when it is now ascertained beyond all doubt that the province of Nova Scotia, the nearest of all our transatlantic colonies, can furnish this indispensable material to any extent, of equal quality, and at a much cheaper rate.

During last summer a commission, consisting of practical men connected with the public service, visited several countries of Europe where iron is smelted with wood fuel, but could nowhere find any available surplus. It was not, we believe, until after this failure, that the Government became aware of the existence of Nova Scotia iron, and they at once purchased up the whole stock that the Acadia Company had on hand. It was then, probably, too late to send out commissioners, but we are informed that the Government have been prosecuting enquiries, and have reason to believe that the information obtained from the public authorities in the colony is of the most satisfactory character. The great abundance and purity of the ores, and the commensurate means of supply of wood fuel, are as well vouched, as the excellence of the product in the shape of iron and steel.

It is universally desired and assumed that we are to have immediate peace; but are we immediately again to become tributary to the great disturber of nations for a material so essential to many branches of our manufacturing industry? It will be some small compensation for the evils of war, if the necessities it has created shall have opened up new sources of prosperity within our own borders; and it will be an instructive lesson, which the great Giant of the North will not soon forget, to find that his reckless ambition shall have lost him for ever the best market for one of the great staples of his trade. Her Majesty's Government have now become well convinced of the superior excellence of the Nova Scotia iron; and will not be slow "to encourage an undertaking which will not only render Great Britain independent of foreign countries for an indispensable material which she, herself, has not the means of producing, but will, at the same time, greatly benefit an important British colony." It is not only for ordnance and "the tools of war," that we require large quantities of charcoal iron, but for a great variety of other purposes connected with our dockyards and public departments. Recent experiments have proved that the iron of Nova Scotia possesses at least double the strength of that in ordinary use; and it is, therefore, invaluable for chain cables, steam machinery, and all those various applications where it is desirable to combine great strength with diminished weight of metal. So soon as ample and reasonably cheap supplies of this valuable material can be insured, it will replace common iron for many other purposes, such as for building iron ships, steam boilers, suspension wire, and rods for bridges, for tubular bridges, locomotive axles, wheels and tyres, railway bars, &c.

The Acadia Iron Company, which has already enlisted so much public favour and support, is the first fruits of the perturbed relations and increased requirements of the times. It is an industrial undertaking of great promise and importance; and we look upon its success as the commencement of a new era, which shall witness the diversion of British capital and enterprise from foreign stocks and companies to legitimate investments in our long-neglected colonies.

LARGE MAKE OF IRON AT THE NEW BRITISH IRON COMPANY'S WORKS, RUABON.—About four months ago a statement appeared in the *Mining Journal* that one of the furnaces at Ruabon belonging to the New British Iron Company, and under the superintendence of Mr. Thornburn, was making 220 tons of iron weekly. The same furnace has continued to make on an average 250 tons weekly since that period, and last week the enormous quantity of 273 tons. It is questionable whether any furnace in Great Britain can equal that large make of iron in the same time.



## REDUCTION OF METALS BY ELECTRO-CHEMICAL AGENCY.

A series of very interesting experiments made on Tuesday last by Mr. Perkins, at the works of the Super-Phosphate Compost Company, Isle of Dogs. The ore upon the present occasion operated upon was from the Inney Consols Mine, near Lancunston, and the plan adopted was under Wagstaffe and Perkins's patent for extracting metals from ores by means of chemical agencies, in combination with electro-metallurgy. Mr. Perkins proved that the various metals could be obtained separately, while no metal is destroyed, lost, or damaged at the expense of others. The operations were highly successful, the lead and copper being separated by Mr. Perkins, and some slight traces of gold were apparent, but the quantity of ores of the Inney Consols operated upon was too small to determine the yield. Under the existing system, tin, which is mixed with copper more or less, sometimes to a considerable percentage, and is not disconnected from the latter metal until separated by the smelter, and consequently an admixture of copper and tin, is purchased at a deteriorated price, whereas by Mr. Perkins's process both metals can be separated, and the price of the tin and copper be given to the miner. There are many chemical results from this process; the formation of salts and acids of commercial value, such as sulphuric acid, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, &c., in lieu of the waste occasioned by all other methods. The process appears to be equally applicable to auriferous quartz and gossans, as the gold can be separated from the matrix as easily as tin can be from copper. It is undeniable that the "precious metal" exists in many parts of Great Britain, and a simple inexpensive system of separation was alone wanting to render these deposits of great value. The various experiments, and lucid explanations given by Mr. Perkins, evidently gave great satisfaction to all present. A prospectus has been issued, and a company is in formation for working this patent, as will be seen by reference to a preliminary advertisement, which appears in our advertising columns.

We took the opportunity of inspecting the works of the Patent Super-Phosphate Compost Company, and it was interesting to witness the admirable state in which everything was carried on, through the highly scientific attainments of Mr. Perkins, who has succeeded in conferring a great boon upon the mining interest. The sulphuric acid made at these works are from muds that hitherto laid waste at the mines; and which, being now of a marketable value, may be the means of aiding many mining speculators in developing their property, as in these works the operations are carried on in such a manner that no trace of arsenic can be detected in the sulphuric acid produced, which has at all times been a fatal objection to their general use.

## WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

## APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

W. A. Gilbee: Application of silicate of potash to hardening and preserving stones and calcareous metals.—P. A. le Conte de Fontaine-Moreau: Obtaining motive-power by means of heated compressed air.—W. W. Squires: Preventing the bursting of pipes and tubes for conveying liquids.—H. Johnson: Compressed air locomotive engines.—A. Longbottom, W. Longmaid: Apparatus for generating and heating steam.—F. E. Guerinot: Stopping instantaneously two railway trains running against each other.—S. J. Goodie: Gas-stove.—W. J. Simons: Governor for steam and other engines requiring governors.—W. H. Lancaster, J. Smith: Arrangements for the application of gas and atmospheric air to the generation of heat in furnaces or other places, and the consumption of smoke.—J. Fleming, G. Fyfe: Consumption of smoke in engine and other fires.—A. Pope: Manufacture of iron, copper, tin, and lead.—R. W. Winfield: Manufacture of metallic bedsteads and other articles of metallic furniture.—J. Toward: Improvements in iron shipbuilding and in iron plates thereof, which plates are also applicable to other purposes where great strength is required.

MACHINERY OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have received the report of the Committee on the Machinery of the United States of America, as presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of their address. This committee having received their instructions from the Ordnance department, set forth on a tour of inspection through those states containing the principal engineering and other manufacturing; after completing which they returned to New York, and at once deliberated on what form they should adopt for their final report; and having settled this matter, they at once commenced the details of their elaborate information. Delays constantly occurring in the fulfilment of contracts for fire-arms, the Board of Ordnance, towards the end of 1853, considered it advisable, in order to secure a regular supply, to take this branch of manufacture into their own hands, and erect a Government establishment, capable of producing muskets in large quantities, and at a moderate price, by the production of machinery. Hearing from Mr. H. Whitworth and others that machinery was extensively applied to this branch in the United States, they considered it advisable to send over some of their officers, to obtain every possible information on the subject, and having powers to purchase specimens of any such machinery, to the extent of 30,000l. The commission visited the arsenals, arms manufactories, and navy yards in 16 towns, besides private manufactories, carefully noting every piece of machinery which appeared to be of superior construction, and performance; and, in their concluding remarks, the committee recommended the sobriety and steadiness of the workmen, who invariably drink only water, and state that piecework, where available, is always preferred to daywork, as such arrangement yields the greatest amount of work, with the least cost to the employer, and the best wages to the party employed. They recommend the small arms manufacture to be carried on here on similar terms, so as to reduce as much as possible the cost, and yet pay good wages to the workmen employed.

ECONOMICAL IRON SMELTING.—Mr. Mickle, of Willington, has obtained a patent for the economical use of fuel in iron smelting by the dry distillation of coal and the use of coke and gas in the blast furnace as fuel, the coke being put in in the usual manner, and the gas pumped through pipes into the hearth, the intense heat of so powerful a blow-pipe rendering the heating of the air undesirable, and as it is estimated, causing a much larger production of iron, of improved quality, with an average saving of 7s. to 15s. per ton of pig. The ore of the iron works at Middlebrook, where it is now largely worked, and southward, where it is unaccompanied by this invention ought to be of peculiar value.

WASHING AND SEPARATING MINERAL SUBSTANCES.—Mr. H. Mackworth, of Clifton, has invented a process for separating minerals and other substances in a pulverulent state, after undergoing a thorough cleansing by water. The invention consists of six distinct processes—the first, by simple gravity, and is suitable for separating pyrites, shale, and other matters, mixed with small coal; the second is effected on a percussion table; the third, by an ascending current of air; the fourth, by an ascending and properly regulated current of water; the fifth, by centrifugal force, to produce an ascending current of water; and the sixth, by means of a revolving frame, in connection with specific gravity. These processes may be employed singly or conjointly with each other.

IMPROVEMENT IN CASTING METALS.—Mr. E. Ripley, of Troy (U.S.), has taken out a patent for a new method of casting metals, which consists in a peculiar arrangement for quickly withdrawing the air from the mould, so as to ensure a better filling up of the same. Attached to the mould is an air-tight expansive chamber, and the air begins to be withdrawn simultaneously with the pouring in of the metal.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COMBINING METALS.—Mr. Arthur Warner, of New Broad-street, has taken out a patent for combining sheet-iron or steel with sheet lead, zinc, tin, copper, or their alloys. Any two sheets to be combined has a coating of soldering material placed between them, and subjecting them to heat while pressed in a flat state until completely united.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERATING STEAM.—Mr. J. Wm. Duncan, of St. John's Wood, has taken out a patent for the generation and application of steam in a peculiar manner for propelling purposes. The first part of the invention relates to the introduction of steam into the cylinder of the engine, and the engine; to prevent the passage of water with the steam: this may be effected by a waste wire, or wire placed in successive layers, similar to a respirator, or fine metal cuttings. A quantity of this material is galvanised, and placed in the steam-chest in such a manner that all the steam must pass through the numerous interstices, which has the effect of separating any water that would otherwise pass to the engine. A quantity of similar cuttings, or wire, is placed between the cylinder and condenser, by which means the grease evaporated in the cylinder will be intercepted, which will be found to be of great service in the working of the latter. Another part of the improvements is the application of a constant mechanical action, to prevent the accumulation of solid matter in the generator.

WINDSOR BRIDGE IRON-WORKS AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED).—We have, on various occasions, referred in our columns to the ingenious and engineering productions of Messrs. Dunn, Hattersley, and Co., of the above works, situate about three miles from Manchester; and we have now before us a prospectus of a company, formed with the view of purchasing the business, plant, machinery, and valuable patents of the establishment, and forming what will in reality be a rolling stock and plant company, for supplying railway companies with locomotives, wagons, carriages, and other stock and plant, and thus aid in meeting the suggestions we threw out last week for the purpose of diminishing the magnitude of these undertakings, and leaving the energies of the executive to be better directed to passenger traffic and goods transport. There is a good railway connection already formed, the works cover about three acres of land, and their convenient situation on a turnpike road, close to the Manchester and Bolton branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and within 50 yards of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, afford unusual facilities for the conveyance of heavy goods to all parts of Great Britain at comparatively small expense, and for receiving supplies of coal and raw material. The patents are seven in number, secured in this country, France, and Belgium, and comprise turn tables, a railway traverser, a chain-cable and general testing machine, a new steam-blower, and various improvements in railways, steam travelling cranes, derrick and other wharf cranes, &c. The buildings and plant are well laid out, are in excellent order, and fitted with machinery combining all modern improvements, including boiler making by steam machinery, and even in their present state possess facilities for executing contracts to the extent of 10,000l. per month. The business being principally with railway companies precludes the chance of any large amount of bad debts, the valuable patents to be included in the purchase will so far prevent competition, and there is no doubt that with the proposed capital of 100,000l., in 2000 shares of 50l. each, reserving power to increase to 200,000l., and the direction being composed of gentlemen each practically acquainted with some branch of the business, the company will secure most remunerative returns; and, in support of this view, the promoters are willing to take an interest to the extent of 30,000l. on their own account.

The London General Omnibus Company's traffic returns, for the week ending Feb. 16, were 5217.12s. 6d. Average number of omnibuses working daily, 296.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL PARTIES CLAIMING

to be CREDITORS of this company are to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before JEREMIAH JOHN MURPHY, Esq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland charged with the winding-up of the said company, at his Chambers, Four Courts, Inns Quay, Dublin; and until they shall so come in, they will be precluded from commencing or prosecuting any proceeding for recovery of their debts.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1856. MICHAEL LARKIN, Solicitor for Petitioner, 1, Merchant's Quay, Dublin.

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**HELVETIEN LEAD MINE, CUMBERLAND.**—A PARTNERSHIP in a MINING CONCERN WANTED.—AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY presents itself to any gentleman of moderate capital obtaining a SHARE, or SHARES, in a very valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, leased for 21 years, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Keswick. A level has been extended for many fathoms on the lode, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and a few tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. Another shallow adit level has recently been opened, and is now in work, and only a few fathoms back from where there is a good mine. At the surface, the ore has a good assay for silver. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, and extensive mining operations.

To inspect, and for further particulars, application to be made to Mr. JOHN MUSE, agent, Matfield; or to Mr. JOHN HARRISON, chemist, Penrith. Netherburn, Feb. 18, 1856.

**SULPHATE OF BARYTES.**—The BARYTES COMPANY OF IRELAND is now prepared to SUPPLY SULPHATE OF BARYTES of a very superior character to that in ordinary use, in any quantity, by contract or otherwise. Samples may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to "The Secretary, Barytes Company of Ireland," 20, Essex-street, Strand, London.

**PARTNER WANTED.**—One who commands from £500 to £800 in cash, and possesses a knowledge of ENGINEERING, would find an offer which seldom occurs, as the advertiser has a large connection, and business premises on the banks of the canal, not 12 miles from Manchester.—Address, "James," Post-office, Stockport.

**MANGANESE.**—TWO valuable MINING SETTS, containing many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain). For particulars, apply to Capt. JAMES HAWORTH, Exmouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter. Dated Christow, Exeter, Jan. 25, 1856.

**TO IRON SMELTERS.**—LARGE BODY OF RICH IRON ORE having been DISCOVERED; SAMPLES of which, with further particulars, may be had on application to Mr. J. EVANS, Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire.

**WANTED,** a good SECOND-HAND PUMPING ENGINE, about 60 in. cylinder.—Particulars, with lowest price, to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, Well Park, Calstock.

**MAGNIFICENT NEW AND EXTRA STRONG TREBLE GEARED 18 in. SLIDING AND SCREW-CUTTING LATHE,** on bed, with gap; the bed is 18 ft. long when gap is closed, and 20 ft. long when open; the gap is opened and closed by means of a rack; the lathe is a most perfect tool, complete, with full set of change wheels, top driving apparatus, &c. Also, ONE TREBLE GEARED NEW 24 in. SLIDING AND SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, on bed 20 ft. long, complete, with full set of change wheels, top driving apparatus, &c.

WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; Stores, Bonded Wharf, Salford; where all kinds of Engineers' Tools, Steam Engines (stationary or locomotive), Wagons, Railway, and other Plant, may be had.—For particulars, see WHEATLEY KIRK's Weekly Circular, which may be had on application, or will be sent by post on receipt of one stamp.

**STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY,** from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YEO and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

**TO BE DISPOSED OF VERY CHEAP,** a very powerful HYDRAULIC PRESS (SECOND-HAND), in good condition, with 10 in. ram, the head and follower each 4 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., range between head and follower 5 ft. Also, a PAIR OF PUMPS, with hand lever for ditto, the plungers 1 in. and 2 in. respectively.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. FRANK RANSOME, Patent Stone Works, Ipswich.

**WATER-WHEEL.**—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

**FOR SALE.**—1 Botallack, £215; 1 Rosewarne, £117 10s.; 25 Rosewarne and Herland, £4 each.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, 25, Wellington-road, Clapham.

**AMERICAN BONDS.**—WANTED TO EXCHANGE, some SHARES in promising BRITISH MINES for ALLEGHAN COUNTY BONDS, or any others of the same description.—Apply, by letter, "P. P.," Mr. Chas. Everett, new agent, 75, Old Broad-street, City.

**PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.**  
**TYN-Y-CABIA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
FENCIBLE, NEAR BRIDGEND, GLAMORGANSHIRE.  
Capital £10,000, in 1000 shares of £10 per share.—Deposit £2 per share.  
Prospectuses may be had at the office of the undersigned, by whom also applications for shares will be received up to the 6th proximo.  
GODDARD AND EYRE, Solicitors, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside.

**PENNANCE CONSOLS MINE.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in this mine will be HELD at 60, Gracechurch-street, London, on Friday, the 29th inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

**PENNANCE CONSOLS MINE.**—NOTICE OF THE REMOVAL OF OFFICE from 51, Threadneedle-street to 60, GRACECHURCH STREET (pre-tem).  
BURGAN AND CO.

**GREAT CRINIS MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share on the NEW SHARES of the company has this day been made, PAYABLE, on or before the 15th March next, at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London.  
By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.  
47, Old Broad-street, Feb. 20, 1856.

**KERRY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at 26, Throgmorton street, London, on Monday, the 3d March, at Two o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the present position of the company, and determine upon continuing working the mine, or of disposing of it to liquidate engagements; and on other special affairs.—Feb. 22, 1856.  
By order, WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—NEW SHARES.—The Directors hereby give notice, that, in order to render the above shares negotiable, the THIRD INSTALLMENT of FIVE SHILLINGS per share, made 11th January last, MUST BE PAID, and endorsed thereon.  
By order of the Directors, WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.  
47, Old Broad-street, Feb. 19, 1856.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' ANNUAL COLLECTION OF INVENTIONS** WILL BE OPENED at the SOCIETY'S HOUSE, John-street, Adelphi, on MONDAY, the 26th of March. It will comprise Models and Specimens of Recent Inventions, whether patented, registered, or not; and of Works of Recent Construction. Articles for exhibition must be forwarded, carriage paid, on the 6th, 7th, or 8th of March.

**MAP OF THE WEST CORNWALL MINING DISTRICT.**—The MAP of this district, lately published by R. SYMONS, surveyor, Truro, being ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL, any person VIOLATING the COPYRIGHT will be PROSECUTED.

**NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.**—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—Avery and Co., patent agents and negotiators.

**GOLD IN THE ISLE OF MAN.**—Mr. M. Delaney, of the Crosby Mines, Isle of Man, writes:—"The immense wealth which this beautiful island has developed in copper and lead mines (those of Laxey and Foxdale realising an enormous premium upon the original shares) has often called my attention during my frequent geological rambles most particularly to the quartz rocks of Greba, and strongly impressed upon my mind that this stratum was rich in auriferous deposits. I have just returned from a visit to a highly scientific friend, Mr. W. Novell, of Fanny-cottage, Germany, to whom I had often communicated my impressions, and find that he has taken the matter up most energetically, and is at present sinking two shafts upon his adjoining estates, one in the parish of Kirk German, the other in Marown. The quartz beds of both prove as auriferous as many I have examined in the Australian diggings, and I am sure all this enterprising gentleman now requires is some experienced miners, and a powerful crushing machine, to realise his most sanguine expectations. I am deeply interested in this important discovery, and will, in a few days, revisit the shaft and report progress."

## EAST KENT RAILWAY.—NOTICE OF CALL.

FOURTH CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share on original Capital, making, with deposit and previous calls, £12 10s. paid; and FIRST CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share on Preferential Dover Extension Capital, making, with deposit, £5 paid.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the East Kent Railway Company have made a CALL of TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS in respect of every share in the original Capital of the company; and a CALL of TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS in respect of every share in the Preferential Dover Extension Capital of the company; and have appointed such calls respectively to be PAID on the 12th day of April, 1856, at the banking house of Messrs. Glyn and Co., No. 67, Lombard-street, London; and the several shareholders of the company are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.

By order of the Board,  
GEORGE FREDERIC HOLROYD, Sec.  
Dated this 5th day of February, 1856, Offices, 2, Moorgate-street.

## SUNDERLAND DOCK.—TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

The Directors of the Sunderland Dock Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of ONE PAIR of GATES for the GRAVING DOCK, now in course of execution. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen, and other information obtained, on application to JOHN MURRAY, Esq., the company's engineer, or the Clerk of Works, at the Dock Office, Sunderland, where tenders are requested to be delivered on Thursday, the 28th inst., not later than Eleven o'clock in the morning. Security will be required for the due performance of the work. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender. By order of the Directors,  
Sunderland Dock Office, Feb. 7, 1856. M. COXON, Sec.

**FORTUNA COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at Two o'clock p.m.

To receive the accounts and balance-sheet, with reports from the directors, auditors, and superintendent, for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

To determine on the election of a director in the place of the late John Dudin Brown, Esq.; Robert Henty, Esq., duly qualified, having offered himself as a candidate for the office.

To elect three directors, in the place of John Phillips Judd and Charles Morris, Esqrs., and William O'Shea, Duke of Lucar, who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year: James Thomas Dorrington and James Crosby offer themselves for re-election and for general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.  
3, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, Feb. 16, 1856.

## PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Deed, the seats of Wm. Gladstone, Esq., and Captain Henry George Hamilton, R.N., in the direction, will become vacant at the meeting, and they, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to 28th February, inclusive. By order of the Board, JOHN HENRY KOCH, Sec.  
7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, London, Feb. 11, 1856.

## PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 25th day of February, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a report of the company's proceedings, and for other purposes.

By order of the Board, BENJAMIN WILKINS, Sec.  
Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 30, 1856.

## THE COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors in the above corporation will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the election of two directors, in the place of John Macdonnell, Esq., and Charles Morris, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election; and of one auditor, in the place of William Henderson, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of the general business of the company.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed on Monday, the 3d day of March, and will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1856. By order of the Board, W. A. HART, Sec.  
8, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, Feb. 20, 1856.

## WEST MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY.

The gentlemen who attended the meeting of the above company at the North and South American Coffee House on the 3d of January last, are requested to ATTEND there, with their SCRIP CERTIFICATES, at Half-past Twelve for One o'clock precisely, on Tuesday, the 26th February inst., to meet the committee appointed by them to confer with the directors.

H. GUEDALLA, Chairman.

## LOAN ON DEBENTURE, BEARING INTEREST AT FIFTEEN PER CENT. WITH BONUS.

**FORT BOWEN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.**  
Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 110.  
At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, adjourned to 19th February, 1856, held at the office of the company this day, it was Proposed by Mr. Guedalla, seconded by Mr. Cooke (firm of Powell and Cooke), and resolved unanimously:—

That this meeting be adjourned until Thursday, the 28th inst., at One o'clock precisely; and notice given in such papers as shall be decided on, that, unless the amount of £5000 on debenture, as above (of which £4000 has been already raised), be subscribed on or before that day, that legal steps be immediately thereupon taken to wind-up the company.

W. L. WEBB, Sec.  
11, South Broad-street, London, Feb. 19, 1856.

N.B. The debentures bear interest at 15 per cent. per annum, payable at the end of five years; each 25s. of debenture-money receiving, in addition to the above interest, a bonus equivalent to the dividend of one share in the company.

All subscriptions to be conditional on £5000 being subscribed. The amount subscribed to be paid in four equal instalments, at periods of two months each. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office.

Unless the sum above named is fully subscribed for on or before the 28th, the directors will send out by the mail of the 1st March orders recalling their staff at the mine, to suspend all their works.

**FORM OF APPLICATION.**  
To the Directors of the Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company.  
GENTLEMEN,—I am desirous of taking debentures to the amount of £2, or any less amount you may allot to me, upon the terms of the resolutions Nos. 2 and 3 of the Special General Meeting of the 5th inst., and I hereby undertake to pay the first instalment upon the amount allotted when required.

I am, Gentlemen, Name .....  
Address .....  
Reference .....

**MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT** begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen, capitalists, or public companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the globe. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how, when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties.

Mr. CLEMENT will SUPERINTEND, for a fee per year and travelling expenses, Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and desilvering of lead or silver ores; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting, in all its branches; home or foreign.

Mr. CLEMENT will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being brought into practical operation.

To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perusal of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application, personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

**MR. R. TREDINNICK**, of No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, and CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, STOCK and SHAREBROKER, GENERAL DEALER IN SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, MINE INSPECTOR, and GENERAL AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists and the public, in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of SHARES of every denomination. Many of the mines of Cornwall pay large rates of interest upon the current value of shares, in many cases 15 and 20 per cent. per annum, without the corresponding risk attached to railway and many other descriptions of speculative investments; to such would Mr. TREDINNICK draw attention at this time as advantageous medium for capital. Some few months ago he pointed out the following mines, which have since advanced materially in value, and others equally desirable at present quotations are upon the table, and it is incumbent upon those having a limited income from Consols or other securities, yielding only 3 to 5 per cent., to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity thus afforded. Mining is not at all times successful, but the risk is comparatively small when experience and practical discrimination is exercised in a judicious selection of progressive mines, situate in districts having analogy and profitable surrounding mines in their favour.

West Seton .....	£100 in January, 1855, are now at	£350
South France .....	150	3 5
United Mines .....	120	230
Copper Hill .....	100	130
Basset .....	280	400
Buller and Basset United .....	1 1/2	5 1/2
Stray Park .....	3	4 5
East Basset .....	25	52 1/2
Carvannall .....	3	10 10
West France .....	15	40 42
Kitty (Lolant) .....	1 1/2	9 30
Providence Mine .....	20	50 55
Carnyorth .....	1	4 1/2
Condurow .....	100	140
North Basset .....	18	42 43
West Basset .....	30	36 36 1/2
Clifford .....	220	500 520

## ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING AND CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.



# THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Liability limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.  
Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each.—Deposit £1 per share.  
A company is forming to work Wagstaff and Perkins's valuable patent for extracting the various metals from ores, and preserving all the metals separately by a simple and effectual chemical process, at a small expense.  
This process may be applied to every mine in the country with immense profit and little outlay. Mixed and poor ores, now almost worthless, may be rendered remunerative by this patent. Mining companies may obtain licenses; and chemists, metallurgists, and others, may test the process.  
Every information may be obtained on reference to THOMAS LEE, Esq., solicitor, 26, Moorgate-street; or to J. H. CLEMMETT, Esq., at the offices of the company, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, where applications for shares may be addressed, by letter.

# RANSOM'S SILICEOUS STONE.

THE PATENT SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are prepared to execute CONTRACTS for the supply of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL DETAILS for BUILDINGS, &c., manufactured in this beautiful material, which has received the approval of eminent architects and scientific men, and which for sharpness of outline, durability, and cheapness, stands unrivalled.

It is especially applicable for the elaborate details of Medieval and Ecclesiastical Architecture, for Gothic Windows, Doorways, Pinnacles, &c., Crosses, Corbels, Altar Screens, Pulpits, Fontes, Monumental Tombs, Tablets, Headstones, &c. Also, for all kinds of Garden Decorations, Fountains, Figures, Vases, and Pedestals, Flower Boxes, Warden Cases, Balustrades for Terraces, Walls, Gate Piers, Caps and Bases, &c. And for Coats of Royal Arms, Chimney-pieces, Brackets and Trusses, Ashlars, Quoins, String Courses, and other Dressings.

Further particulars, with illustrations, on application to Mr. FREDK. RANSOM, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster; or Patent Stone Works, Ipswich.

# THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.

Registered provisionally.  
Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £3 per share.  
With power to increase, by the issue of new shares.

TRUSTEES.  
JNO. SCOTT, Esq., 4, Hyde-park-street.  
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq., Grosvenor-place.

# PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Col. BAZALGETTE, late Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.  
PHILIP P. BLYTH, Esq., Wimpole-street.  
Sir JAMES R. GIBSON, Bart., Oakdene, Kent.  
JAMES CROFT, Esq., late Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.  
MARK HUNTER, Esq., Stonebridge House, Tottenham.  
THOMAS JESSOP, Esq., (Messrs. Jessop and Sons), Sheffield.  
FREDERICK THORPE MAPPIN, Esq., (The Master Cutler), Sheffield.  
W. A. MATTHEWS, Esq., (Messrs. Thos. Turtan and Sons), Sheffield.  
WILLIAM OWEN, Esq., (Messrs. Sandford and Owen), Rotherham.  
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co.), 2, Alderman's-walk.  
NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq., 9, Hyde-park-gate.  
E. M. SWEETLAND, Esq., 5, Alderman's-walk.  
(With power to add to their number.)

Auditors—George H. Jay, Esq., Adelaide-place, London-bridge.  
Alexander Bettle, Esq., late H.E.I.C., Porchester-terrace.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hill and Reeves, 23, Throgmorton-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John V. N. Bazalgette, Esq.

# TEMPORARY OFFICES.—5, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET.

This company is formed to purchase and extend the works of the Acadian Iron Mining Association, which is now engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron, at their works in the province of Nova Scotia.

There are two distinct properties and establishments; the one called the ACADIAN MINES, in the township of Londonderry, on the north side of the Basin of Mines; and the other the NICTAU, or VICTORIA MINES, in the township of Annapolis, on the south side of the Bay of Fundy, and nearly opposite the City of St. John's, New Brunswick.

These establishments, which are in thorough good order and condition, consist of two blast furnaces, catalan and heating fires, forge, rolling mill, and all needful plant, machinery, buildings, and appliances, and are already in reproductive operation.

The iron made at these works has now become so well known throughout the United Kingdom and other countries, that little needs to be said upon the subject. Whether in the shape of pig-iron, bar-iron, or steel, the produce of these mines is of unrivalled excellence, and readily commands the highest prices. Her Majesty's Government have been liberal purchasers; and the authorities are now so well convinced of the superior quality of Nova Scotia iron, that the company cannot fail to meet due encouragement and support from this influential quarter, the rather since the success of the undertaking will not only render Great Britain independent of foreign countries for an article of first necessity, which she herself has not the means of producing, but, at the same time, greatly benefit an important British colony.

The ores at both places are believed to be perfectly inexhaustible; and the great abundance of wood fuel, with the singular combination of advantages, admit of large quantities of charcoal iron, of the very best quality, being produced at a much cheaper rate than in any other known locality.

The Government of Nova Scotia have shown a strong desire to encourage the manufacture of iron of these mines, and have agreed to set apart and appropriate extensive tracts of forest land in the immediate vicinity of their works, for the uses and purposes of the company.

Both mines are within a few miles of ship navigation on the Bay of Fundy, and within a day's sail of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, whence the iron is conveyed to England as ballast, or at a mere nominal freight in the timber ships.

For further particulars in regard to the ores, supply of wood, and other facilities for the production and manufacture of iron and steel, reference is made to numerous reports of scientific and practical men, which may be seen at the office of the company. To those not conversant with charcoal iron, it may be as well to mention that it is not subject to the ordinary fluctuations of the iron trade, for, in times of the greatest depression, the price has always been maintained; in fact, for all practical purposes, it may be treated as a distinct metal. All the steel irons of a high quality have hitherto been imported from foreign countries; but experience has shown that the Nova Scotia iron is perfectly adapted for the higher qualities of steel, and all the other purposes to which Swedish and Russian iron has, in times past, been exclusively applied.

In order to meet the greatly increased demand, the association has determined to avail itself of the measure for limiting the liability of shareholders, now in progress through Parliament, and to increase the capital to £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each, on which the deposit will be £3 per share, and the remaining £2 will be called up by two instalments, at intervals of not less than six months. One-fourth of the number of shares will be reserved for allotment in Nova Scotia.

Shareholders may have the option of paying up the full amount of their shares, under discount, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

With such an extension of the works as the company contemplates, it is confidently believed that 15,000 tons, at least, of pig-iron may be produced yearly, and one-third that quantity converted into bar-iron by means of charcoal; or, should the company choose its operations to pig iron alone, at least 20,000 tons might be produced per annum, which, it is calculated, would yield a profit of £50,000, or 25 per cent. on the capital.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be addressed to the brokers, Messrs. PRICE and BROWN, 4, Change-alley; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where specimens of the ores, iron, and steel, may be seen, and all further information obtained.—London, Feb. 21, 1856.

# FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the Acadian Iron Company.

I request that you will allot me shares in the above company; and I agree to accept the same, or any smaller number, and to pay the deposit and call thereon, and execute the deed when required.

Name .....

Occupation .....

Reference .....

Residence .....

# THE LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.—Established 1835.

Subscribed capital, £1,250,000; paid-up capital, £500,000; reserve fund, £100,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—21, LOMBARD STREET.

Borough Branch .....

West London Branch .....

Oxford-street Branch .....

Paddington Branch .....

DIRECTORS.

JOHN WM. BURMESTER, Esq.

WM. CORY, Esq.

JAN. ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.

AMREY ALEX. HOUGHTON, Esq.

SWYNEN JERVIS, Esq.

WM. CHAMPION JONES, Esq.

ROBERT KEATING, Esq., M.P.

TRUSTEES—Wm. Cory, Esq.; J. A. Durham, Esq.; Jas. Rhodes, Esq.

Auditors—Henry Overton, Esq.; John Wright, Esq.; Fred. Gaskell, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER—Henry Luard, Esq.

ASSISTANT MANAGER—William McKean, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES—W. I. Norfolk, Esq.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES—J. Tulloch, Esq.

STANDING COUNSELL—Edwin James, Esq., Q.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Wilkinson and Co.

SECRETARY—R. P. Nichol, Esq.

The following are the principles upon which the business of the London and County Bank is conducted:

Firstly.—It opens accounts with commercial houses and private individuals, either upon the plan usually adopted by other bankers, or by charging a small commission to those persons to whom it may not be convenient to sustain a permanent balance of £100 or upwards.

Secondly.—Its payments are made in Bank of England notes and gold. It is not a bank of issue.

Thirdly.—Its capital cannot be withdrawn, for when one shareholder dies, or retires, another takes his share and liabilities—thus affording, at all times, and under all circumstances, full security to its customers.

Fourthly.—It affords every just accommodation to its customers, through the medium of a large available capital.

Fifthly.—It has no party or political character; its officers are not allowed to enter into public contest, and they are bound not to disclose to any one the transactions of the customers of the company.

Sixthly.—It allows interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance over £500 of each current account during the month; the same being paid to the customers' credit at the expiration of each quarter.

Seventhly.—It receives deposits at such rates of interest and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the money market.

Eighthly.—It affords great facilities for the advice of payments, or the receipt of money, dividends, &c., in London, at the chief office, as well as in towns where the company has branches—and

Lastly.—It publishes, half-yearly, an account of its assets and liabilities, attested by auditors appointed by the shareholders. By order of the Directors,  
21, Lombard-street. HENRY LUARD, General Manager.

# TELEGRAPH WIRE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 25th February, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London, in lot, without reserve, EIGHTY MILES OF TELEGRAPH WIRE, INSULATED, No. 16 copper wire, in No. 5 Gutta Percha casing, manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, City-road; adapted for submarine or submarine telegraph, and now lying at Cotton's Wharf, Tottenham-street. To be viewed at any time by order, with catalogues, may be had of Messrs. GONNARD and EYRE, solicitors, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside; or of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City, London.

# MINING AND ASSURANCE SHARES.

MR. LEREW is directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Tuesday, the 26th February, at Twelve for One, in lots, 325 SHARES in the SEVERN LEAD AND COPPER MINES, which have now nearly 20 tons of ore dressed and ready for the market, and are expected to make a regular quarterly return, and thus prove a most desirable means of investment. Also, 30 £20 SHARES in the PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION. Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had at Garraway's; and of the auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.

# NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

In Bankruptcy.—IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE, ABUNDING WITH IRONSTONE; and the HUGBROOK IRONSTONE WORKS, established thereon, a few miles from the Weedon Station, with tramway and siding into the London and No.-Western Railway.

MESSRS. PLEWS AND WALL are directed by the Assignees of Mr. W. Elsom to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Friday, the 14th of March, at Twelve, the valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as the DIRT HOUSE ESTATE, situated at Bugbrooke, comprising about 40 acres, with residence and farm buildings. The estate abounds with ironstone, for the working of which there are established the HUGBROOK IRONSTONE WORKS, with wharves for coal, coke, and lime, and all the numerous buildings necessary for carrying on an extensive trade; together with brickfields, having an almost UNLIMITED SUPPLY of the BEST BRICK EARTH, brick and the kilns, sheds, and other suitable erections. The contiguity of the property to the railway, with its IRON TRAMWAY and SIDING, the high road to the north, and the Grand Junction Canal, give to the estate peculiar facilities for both land and water carriage, while the distance of the property from any similar works, and its immediate vicinity to the WEEDON ARMY CLOTHING DEPOT, now about to be very considerably enlarged, secures to this property almost unrivalled facilities for developing its MINERAL PROPERTIES. The estate may be viewed any previous to the sale, where particulars, with plans, may be had, as well as at the principal inn at Northampton and Weedon; and in London, of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, 14, Old Jewry Chambers; or of J. NICHOLSON, Esq., official assignee, 24, Basinghall-street; and of Messrs. PLEWS and WALL, auctioneers, land and estate agents, 34, Poultry, and Clapham-road.

# SALE OF VALUABLE COPHOLD PROPERTY, WITH IMPORTANT COAL.

MR. WILLIAM JONES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown Hotel, Bridgenorth, on Monday, the 17th March, 1856, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, WHITWELL'S END ESTATE, in the parish of Upper Arelcy, in the county of Stafford, situate from Kidderminster four, Bridgenorth nine, Bewdley four, and Stourbridge seven miles. This important property, which abounds with valuable COAL AND OTHER MINES, contains by admeasurement 43 acres of good MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with substantial and convenient house and buildings, of which possession may be had at Lady Day next. Further particulars in future papers.

# MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the 27th day of February, 1856, by Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at WHEAL BAWDIN, St. Teath, Cornwall, the following MATERIALS:—A WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diam., 3½ ft. breast, nearly new, with cast-iron sockets and axle, crank and wood stand, with brasses and bearings; the axle is adapted for two cranks, or any other appendage. Together with 5 13 in. 9 ft. pumps; 1 12 in. working-barrel; 1 12 in. elck doorpiece; 1 12 in. windrose; 3 9 ft. 9 in. pumps; 1 8 in. 9 ft. windrose; 1 3½ ft. elck doorpiece, with seatings, prongs, pump rods, joints, rings, bolts and bars, &c. Both wheel and pumps are nearly new.—For particulars, apply to Capt. W. PEARSON, Pengeley, St. Teath.

# CORNWALL.—ST. AUSTELL FOUNDRY.—TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the 5th day of March next, and consecutive days, to commence on each day at 10 o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, ALL the extensive and valuable PREMISES AND PROPERTY, known as the ST. AUSTELL FOUNDRY, situate in the town of St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, together with the THREE several POLICIES OF ASSURANCE hereinafter mentioned, viz.—in one lot.

The entire premises, consisting of TWO SPACIOUS FOUNDRIES, known as the HIGHER AND LOWER FOUNDRY, the Higher Foundry being held for the remainder of a term of 99 years, granted by indenture dated 25th March, 1846, now determinable on the death of Jane Carne Hodge, aged 17 years, and Richard Hodge, aged 14 years, at the yearly rent of £52 10s. for the first 21 years of the said term, and £70 for the remainder. The Lower Foundry, held for the remainder of a term of 99 years, granted by indenture of the same date, and determinable on the same lives, at the yearly rent of £25; together with large yards, engine-house, fitting-up, smiths', carpenters', and pattern-makers' shops, warehouses, counting-houses, and other buildings; and the whole of the valuable plant, fixtures, and stock in trade of every description, in large quantities, an inventory whereof is hereinafter referred to.

And also a POLICY OF ASSURANCE for £700, on the life of the said Jane Carne Hodge, in the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Office, granted 20th July, 1854.

And also a POLICY OF ASSURANCE, on the same life, for £500, granted by the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Office, 13th March, 1855.

And also a POLICY OF ASSURANCE of the same date, on the life of the said Richard Hodge, for £500, in the same office.

If not sold in one lot, as above, the whole will be offered in the following, or such other lots as may be agreed on at the time of auction, viz.:

Lot 1.—The HIGHER FOUNDRY, replete with all kinds of machinery, buildings, and accommodation requisite for carrying on an extensive business.

All the machinery is worked by water-power, of which there is an abundant and never-failing supply.

And also the said POLICY OF ASSURANCE for £700.

Lot 2.—The LOWER FOUNDRY, consisting of fitting-up shop, smiths' shops, steam-engine and boiler-houses, counting-house, and engine-house, with all the valuable fixtures and plant, consisting of the most modern machinery of every description.

These premises have also, in addition to the steam-power, a good supply of water, by which a portion of the machinery is worked.

And also the said TWO several POLICIES, each for £500.

The whole of the above-mentioned extensive and valuable stock in trade, together with such parts of the machinery as may remain undrained, will be offered for sale separately, in such lots as may suit the convenience of purchasers.

At the same time will be sold an excellent Newmth's Hammer, nearly new, weighing 30 cwt., with 3 ft. stroke, about 7 tons boiler, crane, and other requisite appendages complete.

The above presents an opportunity for investment rarely offered, the premises being very spacious, the machinery not to be excelled, the situation of the works most advantageous, being surrounded by extensive copper, tin, iron, and other mines, and china clay and stone works in full operation; and from the proximity of St. Austell to the ports of Charlestown, Par, and Pentewan, means are available to the works for carrying on, as hitherto, by the late proprietor and his predecessors, for upwards of 40 years, an extensive and lucrative business, supplying vast quantities of machinery of various descriptions to all parts of the world.

For further particulars, to view, and for catalogues containing minute descriptions of each lot, apply to Mr. J. J. GUMMER, of St. Austell, executor of the late proprietor, Mr. J. F. Hodge, deceased; or to Messrs. COODE, SOXS, and SHILSON, solicitors, St. Austell.—Dated St. Austell, Feb. 13, 1856.

P.S. The catalogues will be ready, and may be had on application, on and after the 23rd instant.

# SKIDDAW AND BLENCATHERA MINES, NEAR KESWICK.

CUMBERLAND.—MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of 20 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. diam., nearly new, and very substantially built, crank, connecting rods and bob, sole trees, &c.; 12 fms. of 7½ in. pumps; 12 fms. of 1½ in. rods; 12 fms. of ladders, dividing boards, &c.; 1 crushing mill, with 1 pair of plain rollers and fittings; tube, buidies, and washing machine; smiths' tools; a quantity of mining tools; horse-whim, kibbles, rope, &c.; crab winch; bucket doorpiece; spare timber; iron, &c.

The directors are empowered to transact with any respectable party for the transfer of the set, containing many promising lead and copper lodes, from which about £600 worth of ore has been sold by the present company.

The mines and machinery may be seen on application to Capt. JO. SPARK, Keswick; and further particulars may be had on applying to Mr. JO. HOSKINS, secretary, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

# WHEAL LUCY, IN THE PARISH OF BLISSLAND, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, THREE-FIFTHS OF THE INTEREST IN THIS MINE.

The lodes have just been opened, and present the most promising appearances. The main lode is nearly north and south, carrying an exceedingly rich lead goann, some of which has been assayed, and produced 20 ozs. of silver to the ton. It is a killas stratum, at the foot of an extensive granite range. But little machinery will be required for some time, as an adit may be brought in to intersect the lode at a depth of about 30 fms.—Apply to Mr. R. KOUKUS, Blissland, Bodmin.

# WHEAL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

An excellent 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 8 tons, 24 head stamps, two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. FRAS. DANIELS, Camborne; Mr. JOHN BURGESS, auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth; or Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

# TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed on, the LONG BENTON COLLIERY, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle. At this colliery, the High Main Seam has been securely tubed off, and the shafts are sunk to the Low Main Seam, which has been recently extensively opened out. The engine, screens, and other stock upon the colliery may be taken at a valuation.—Further information can be obtained on application to Mr. LIDDELL, Benton Grange, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

# GRANITE QUARRIES.—TO BE LET, the GROBY GRANITE QUARRIES, in the county of Leicester.

These well-known quarries have been lately re-opened, and are now at work. The stone is of the hardest and finest quality for all paving and other purposes. It has been largely used in London, and was for many years supplied to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Roads, and considered quite equal to the Guernsey granite. The quarries are capable of being very largely worked, and are well situated for conveyance of the stone.—Apply to Mr. HARRIS, manager, Groby Granite Quarries, near Leicester; or to Mr. JOHN FRANKSON, mining agent, Kingwinford, near Stourbridge.

# THOMAS CRAVEN AND SON, ENGINEERS AND TOOL MAKERS.

respectfully call the attention of railway companies, engineers, shipbuilders, and others, to their complete STOCK of MECHANICAL TOOLS, NOW ON HAND, comprising powerful Lathes, Planing and Shaping Machines, Drilling and Boring Machines, &c. Also, Vertical and Horizontal High-pressure Steam-Engines, from 4 to 20-horse power, in stock and in the course of erection; and all sizes of Donkey Engines, for pumping and supplying large boilers with water. Circulars, drawings, and specifications, may be had by addressing to the offices and warehouse, 33, Lower King-st., Manchester; Works at Collyhurst, near Manchester.

# TO SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—ON SALE, ONE NEW STRONG SELF-ACTING PLANING MACHINE.

will plane 10 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high, complete in all its parts. ONE NEW POWERFUL SLIDING AND SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, bed 20 ft. long, headstocks 14 in. to centre, screw whole length of bed, complete, with change wheels, &c.—For particulars and prices, address to 33, Lower King-street, Manchester.

# TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—REVOLVING BRICK AND TILE PRESSING MACHINE.

We wish to draw the attention of the above parties to the NEWLY PATENTED PRESSING MACHINE, for all kinds of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c. The simplicity and durability of the above machine far exceeds any now in use; one man and two boys will, with ease, press and carry away 650 bricks or quarries of a superior quality per hour, with much less labour to the workmen, also reducing the cost of manufacturing 50 per cent. less than the machines previously made.—For particulars and drawings, address to THOMAS CRAVEN and Son, 33, Lower King-street, Manchester.

# TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the KENDON COLLIERY.

situate within about 600 yards of the loop line at Crumlin, twelve miles of Newport, and in a position to form a branch therefrom to a proper tipping-place at the western end of Crumlin Bridge with but very little expense. There is now uncovered of the above taking about 60 acres of Mynyddiawyn Lower Vein, and about 20 acres of the Mynyddiawyn Upper Vein of Coal, well known to be of red ash and most superior quality, the greater part of which can be worked by free drainage. The plant contains about 800 yards of tramroad, 8 underground frames, about 30 sets of colliers' tools, weighing machine, together with incline-chain, sheave, &c., necessary to carry on a colliery at the rate of, at present, 40 tons per day. A few trucks may be purchased, if required.

To view the colliery, inspect a map of the same, with all other particulars, apply to Mr. DAVID THOMAS, mineral engineer and surveyor, Newbridge, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

# VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY TO BE DISPOSED OF.

THE OWNER of the estate of TRETOIL, situate in the parish of Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall, is willing to DISPOSE OF THE SAME IN FEE, or to GRANT A MINING LEASE thereof on advantageous terms.

The property is in the occupation of Mr. Thos. Prophet, as tenant thereof, and consists of a good farm-house, barn, and convenient out-houses, and about 40 acres of excellent land, with an undivided right over about 50 acres of common adjacent.

The MINERAL RIGHTS consist of a moiety of all minerals, &c., to be found under the said estate, and the like share of all minerals, &c., to be found under the adjoining property, in the occupation of Mr. Edwd. Jones, also containing about 40 acres, together with an undivided right to minerals under the common.

These premises are well known to abound with minerals of the best quality, and present every facility for working on a large scale, at comparatively small expense. Large lodes of copper were some years since opened and worked with great profit to the proprietor.

To treat for the purchase, apply to Messrs. T. and H. HENWOOD, Penrose, St. Issey, Cornwall; or to Mr. WHITEFIELD, conveyancer, St. Columb, Cornwall; where specimens of the ores produced by the former workings may be inspected.

# IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET.

1. THE UNEXPIRED TERM of the LEASE of the SEATON IRONWORKS, at Wokington, Cumberland, comprising about 14 acres of land, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot-blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a TIN-PLATE WORK, capable of producing 400 to 500 boxes per week. Also, ten workmen's houses, and two excellent managers' houses, with large and productive gardens. These works have the advantage of both steam and water-power, and the whole is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the works, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous iron-ore, coal, and hematite iron ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense, the engines and machinery being all nearly quite new.

2. Also, together, or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, situated close to the Wokington Harbour and Railway Station, and called the DEE WEST IRONWORKS, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, slingers, hammers, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bar weekly.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Wm. BIRD and Co., iron merchants, London, or Glasgow; Messrs. McEwan and Auld, accountants, Glasgow; or to PATRICK CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

# IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE AND IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby.

belonging to the Marquis of Normandy, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliff facing the German







## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5130	Alfred Consois (copper), Philack	£2 11s. 10d.	£1 15s.	14 15s.	£1 4s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.
1234	Balwelliden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	10 10 1/2	12 5 0	0 5 0
4320	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6s. 8d.	10	10 10 1/2	8 0 0	0 8 0
5903	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	91 1/2	240	220 225	361 5 0	0 5 0
240	Botallack (tin), St. Just	20	85	85	3 0 0	0 3 0
100	Brynmor Hall (lead), Flint	20	85	85	3 0 0	0 3 0
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85	85	231 10 0	2 0 0
2018	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	85	4 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 4 0
200	Cefa Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	88	85 90	3 0 0	0 0 0
250	Conford (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	78	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 0 0	0 0 0
250	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	120	130 140	62 0 0	2 0 0
125	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	120	120	55 0 0	5 0 0
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	410	405 1/2	479 0 0	9 0 0
170	Dolrooth (copper), Ireland	1	1	1	0 3 0	0 1 0
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	257 1/2	85	120	883 4 0	4 0 0
900	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	165	165	248 0 0	2 10 0
124	East Pool (tin, copper), Illogan	24 1/2	12	165 170	0 5 0	0 5 0
1024	East Wheal Margate (tin, copper)	3 1/2	12	12	0 5 0	0 5 0
1400	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	6 3 4	0 10 0
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	404	404 13 0	3 0 0	0 0 0
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7 1/2 10s. 6d.	30	30 35	40 7 3	1 0 0
820	Gitto (New Shares of 251. each)	25	30	30	7 4 0	1 0 0
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	3	2	3	1 0 0	0 3 0
2000	Goghnau (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6	6	22 0 0	5 0 0
1024	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	27 1/2	25 30	0 7 0	0 7 0
13730	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 0
6000	Great South Tolgas	2 1/2	6	6	0 2 0	0 2 0
2800	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	181 10 0	5 0 0
119	Great Wheal (tin), Gernoe	100	130	130	2 12 0	0 7 0
1024	Headrood (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 3 0	0 2 0
6000	Hedonstone (copper), Calstock	11	9	9	3 7 0	0 2 0
2000	Holyford (copper), near Pipersay	11	9	9	380 0 0	5 0 0
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	34 18s. 6d.	3	3	0 4 0	0 4 0
2018	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	1	1	1320 0 0	30 0 0
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	1050 0 0	2 0 0
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	120	150	223 15 0	5 0 0
400	Lisourne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	150	150	2 10 0	1 5 0
320	Machine Sate and Slab Company	25	29	29	1 17 0	0 15 0
160	Ditto (New Shares)	18 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 3 0
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	4	3 3/4	0 17 0	0 7 0
6000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	2	2	1 11 0	0 2 0
6000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	27 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	11 14 0	0 14 0
2000	Miner Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
5000	Nanteos and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0
7500	Nantlle Vale (lead), Llanfyllin	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0
6400	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
470	Newtowns Mining Company, Co. Down	50	50	50	44 0 0	1 0 0
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	135	135	249 10 0	4 0 0
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	10	10	7 12 0	0 14 0
6000	North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	10 1/2	44	43 43	23 18 0	0 12 0
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Ives	1 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	4 0 0	0 10 0
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	11	11	147 0 0	37 0 0
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanfyllin	30	550	550 575	11 3 10	1 4 0
1000	Poherro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	50	50 55	39 4 6	5 0 0
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uay Lelanor	20s. 13s. 2d.	120	120	19 10 0	4 0 0
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwnear	12	130	130	0 2 0	0 2 0
12000	Southbridge Consols (cop., tin), Whitechurch, Devon	6s.	4	3 1/2	396 0 0	8 0 0
250	South Clunodon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	305	305	60 0 0	20 0 0
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	400	400	3 5 0	0 5 0
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry	1 1/2 6s. 6d.	6 1/2	6 1/2	69 0 0	4 0 0
250	South Tolgas (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	140	140 145	180 0 0	0 2 0
496	South Wheal Frances (cop., tin), Illogan	18s. 9d.	365	365	3 0 0	0 2 0
1024	Spearake Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 17 0	0 7 0
280	Sparrow Moor (copper), St. Just	27 1/2 6d.	2 1/2	2 1/2	888 0 0	8 0 0
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (tin), Breage	3s. 17s. 3 1/2d.	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 13 0	0 2 0
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	100	7 11 0	0 5 0
6000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	8 3 6	0 5 0
6000	Tinctor (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 11 0	0 5 0
2018	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 15 0	0 5 0
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	25	25	467 15 0	5 0 0
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	125 150	403 15 0	2 10 0
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	10 1/2	16	16	0 17 0	0 4 0
10000	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Boscawen	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	53 0 0	5 0 0
4096	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	90	90	90	61 5 0	2 0 0
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	40	250	250	0 2 0	0 2 0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynnapp	40	1 1/2	225 235	2 5 0	0 2 0
20000	Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunor, Carmarthen	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 0 0	0 2 0
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 12 0	0 3 0
10500	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card.	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 12 0	0 12 0
2000	Ditto (New Shares of 5s. each)	1 1/2	36 36 1/2	36 36 1/2	274 5 0	5 0 0
6000	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	130	130 132 1/2	12 0 0	0 5 0
250	West Damsel (copper), Gwynnapp	210 7	70	15 16	25 5 0	0 5 0
124	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	16	15 16	28 10 0	0 6 0
400	West Wheal Setaon (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	365	365	6 10 0	0 6 0
1238	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	352 10 0	12 10 0
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	400	400	746 4 0	20 0 0
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	5 1/2	475	500 600	1 10 0	0 10 0
250	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	3 1/2	6	6	9 13	2 14 0
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3 1/2	550	500 520	1 13 0	0 3 0
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwynnapp	14 1/2	9	7 8	0 2 4	0 1 0
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4 1/2 14s.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2375 10 0	8 0 0
5000	Wheal Farnham, Bodmin	11 1/2	110	110	4 10 0	1 0 0
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	3 1/2	8	14 16	30 0 0	2 0 0
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	10 1/2	9 9 1/2	237 0 0	7 0 0
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uay Lelanor	£1 7 1/2	33	33	16 2 0	0 15 0
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	145	145	180 3 0	4 0 0
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uay Lelanor	3 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	40 10 0	3 0 0
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	70	300	300 325	49 10 0	1 0 0
80	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	70	300	300 325	10 2 0	0 7 0
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uay Lelanor	24 1/2	16	16	21 10 0	1 0 0
98	Wheal Setaon (tin, copper), Camborne	107	215	215	49 10 0	1 0 0
820	Wheal Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	27	27 1/2	10 2 0	0 7 0
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwnear	9 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	21 10 0	1 12 0
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	14 1/2	28	28	0 1 0	0 1 0
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	8	28	28	1 12 0	0 7 0

Dividends paid every two months.

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Altan Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 5 0	0 15 0
5700	Baden Grand Duchy of	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	26	135	135	34 17 0	0 10 0
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	68	68 68	155 0 0	5 0 0
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	22	22	78 12 0	5 0 0
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	22	22 21	0 1 0	0 1 0
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	16	14 16	9 0 0	0 10 0
20300	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	3	7	6 1/2 7 1/2	3 0 0	0 10 0
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000	Lustanlian (of Portugal)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
13315	Mariquita and New Granada	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
36000	Oberhofen (lead), Nassau	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
20000	Penninsular Mining Company	20	14	14	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	12 1/2	4 1/2	3 3 1/2	31 0 0	1 0 0
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12 1/2	4 1/2	3 3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	15	29	26 28	31 17 0	2 0 0
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 16 0	0 4 0
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 9 0	0 9 0
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 15 0	0 7 0
30000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
189678	North British Australasian	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0

## NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Co.	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
50000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
44800	Cologne Mining Company	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
124000	Port Bowen, New Granada	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
120000	Gladbach (silver), Rhen. Pruss.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead)	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
6300	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
2400	Anglessea Coal Company	7	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
940	Balnoan Co. (tin), Uay Lelanor	3 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
12300	Ballygonnagh (lead), Wicklow	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
4000	Ballyvaughan Co. Clare	£1 14	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
5000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
2000	Basset Grange United (cop.), Kea	3	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
4000	Bedford Consols	11	6	6	0 1 0	0 1 0
500	Beil and Llanarth, Gwynnapp	11	6	6	0 1 0	0 1 0
7000	Beeston United, Devon	11	6	6	0 1 0	0 1 0
5000	Bodewell, South Wales	£1 1/2	15	15 16	0 1 0	0 1 0
1000	Bolling Well (copper)	11	15	15 16	0 1 0	0 1 0
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	30	60	55 90	0 1 0	0 1 0
4333	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4 1/2	15	15	0 1 0	0 1 0
126	Britannia, Llanarmon	£7 19s. 15d.	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
4000	Bronklyd (lead), Wales	£1 1	7	6 1/2 7	0 1 0	0 1 0
1800	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomery	7	2	6 1/2 7	0 1 0	0 1 0
400	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	3 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
6400	Butler and Bassett United	1 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
812	Butterdon (lead)	£6 8	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
6000	Burich (all-lead), Cardiganshire	3	4	4	0 1 0	0 1 0
6000	Cae-gwyn (gold), Merioneth	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
5000	Cae-Cymon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
4000	Callington (all-lead), Callington	8	2 1/2	1 1/2 1 3/4	0 1 0	0 1 0
1884	Catstock Consols (copper)	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
3745	Cadwaladrone (tin and cop.)	£5 3	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
1000	Chamberlain Consols	11	6	6	0 1 0	0 1 0
64	Cambrin (gold)	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
6000	Candrier Mawr (lead, copper)	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
123	Cannel Quarry	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
2224	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	30s.	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
1020	Carroll, Newlyn	6 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
5001	Carnwae (lead, cop.), Mawgan	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
10000	Caroline Wheel Prosper	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
8000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
1055	Carvanallid (copper), Gwynnapp	11	10	9 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
6403	Carvath United, St. Austell	2 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
2000	Catherine and Jane Consols	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
6000	Caylan, North Wales	£3 3	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
2550	Christopher Cox (tin and cop.)	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	£15 6	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
1121	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	15 1/2	20	17 17 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0
9000	Cloanwode Wood, Gwinear	8s.	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (id.), Llanrwst	6 1/2	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
1000	Collocumbe (copper)	10	41	30 40	0 1 0	0 1 0
15000	Connemara (sil-lead), Galway	4	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
2100	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18s. 6d.	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
326	Copper Hill	80	140	100	0 1 0	0 1 0
1255	Craddock (cop., St. Cleer)	8	38	38 38	0 1 0	0 1 0
30000	Craginall (cobalt & nickel)	1s. 6d.	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
12800	Cross-gill and Tees Head	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	3	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
6000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	14s.	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
6700	Cwmdebyr Lead and Green Lake	3	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0
1000	Cwm Erbin (lead), Cardiganshire	8	2	2	0 1 0	0 1 0